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Ben-Shmuel

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(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CONCENTRATING ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY ON A REMOTELY-LOCATED OBJECT**

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 342/22
See application file for complete search history.

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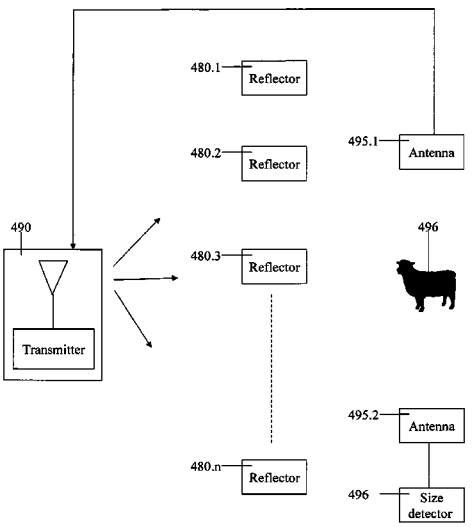
Assistant Examiner — Matthew M Barker

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method for concentrating radio frequency (RF) radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector includes the steps of: selecting a target reflector and a level of power for conveying to the target reflector by reradiation from the target reflector, determining a resonance profile of the target reflector, the resonance profile including at least one resonant frequency of the target reflector, selecting a transmission profile matching the resonance profile, the transmission profile comprising the at least one resonant frequency, and transmitting RF radiation in accordance with the transmission profile towards the target reflector.

34 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets



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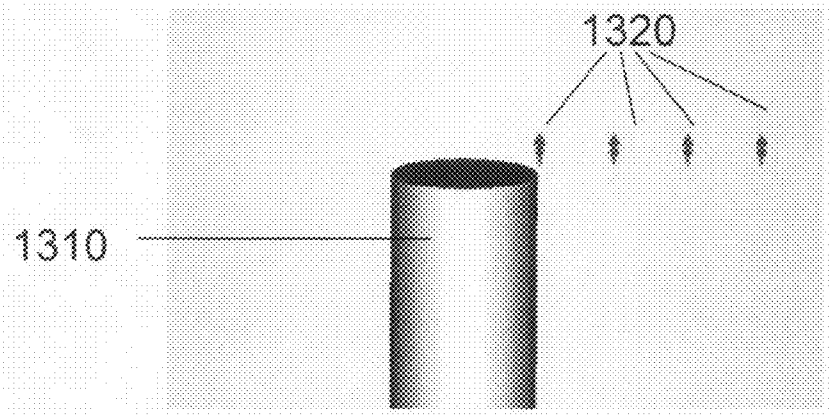

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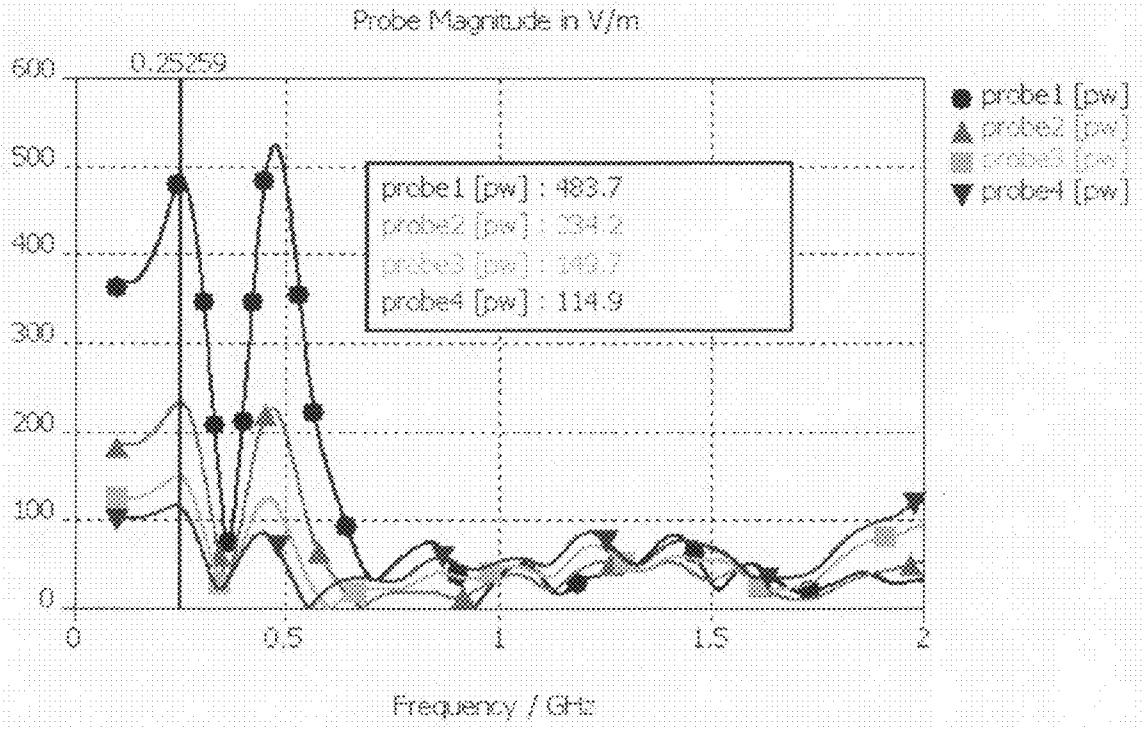


Figure 1b

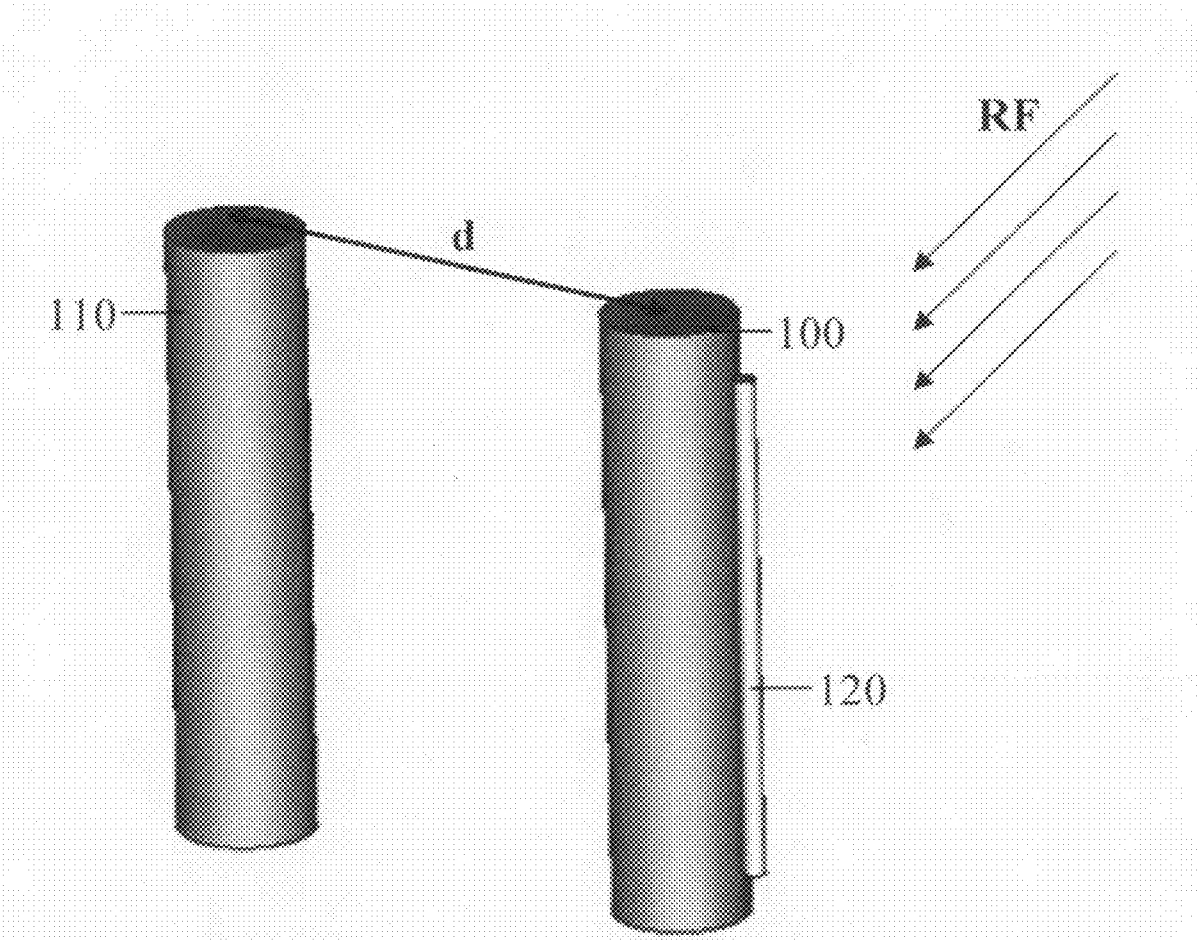


Figure 1c

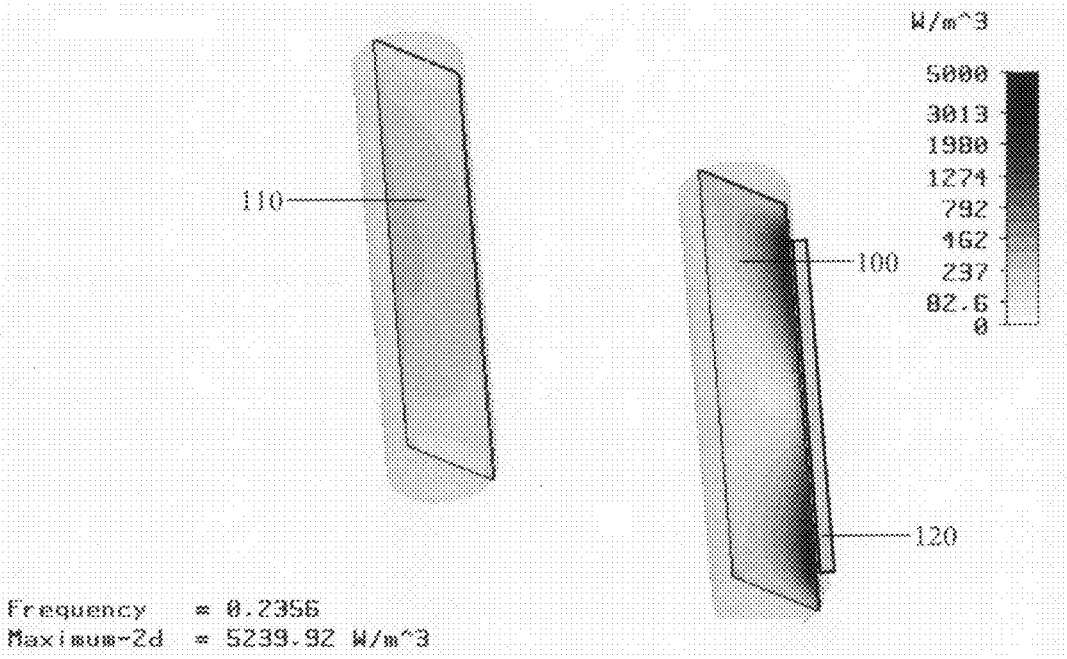


Figure 2a

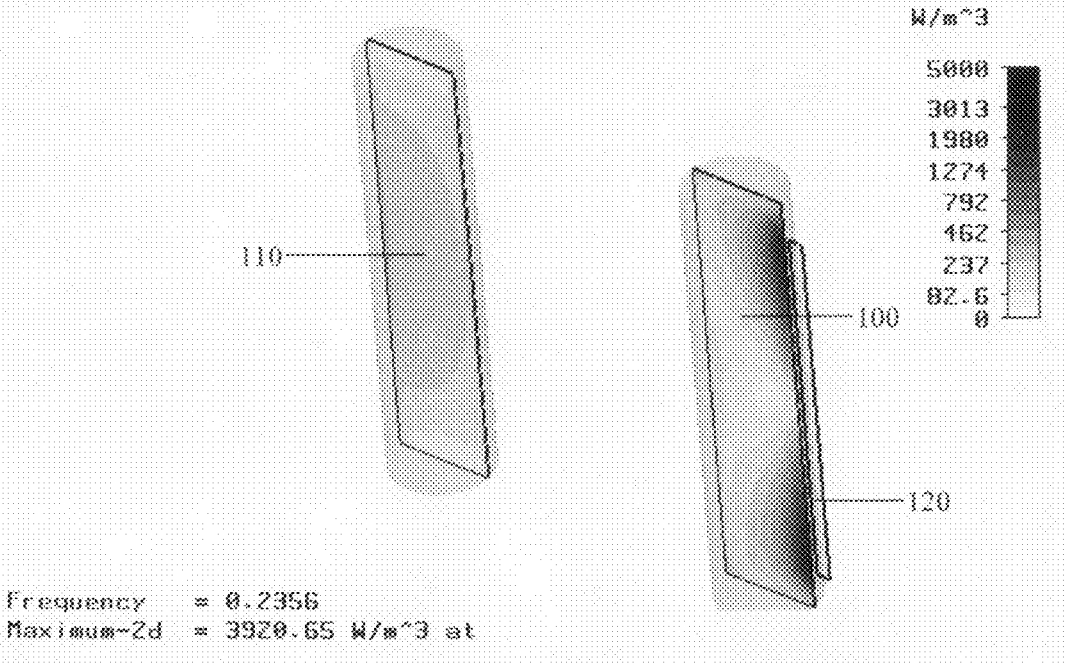


Figure 2b

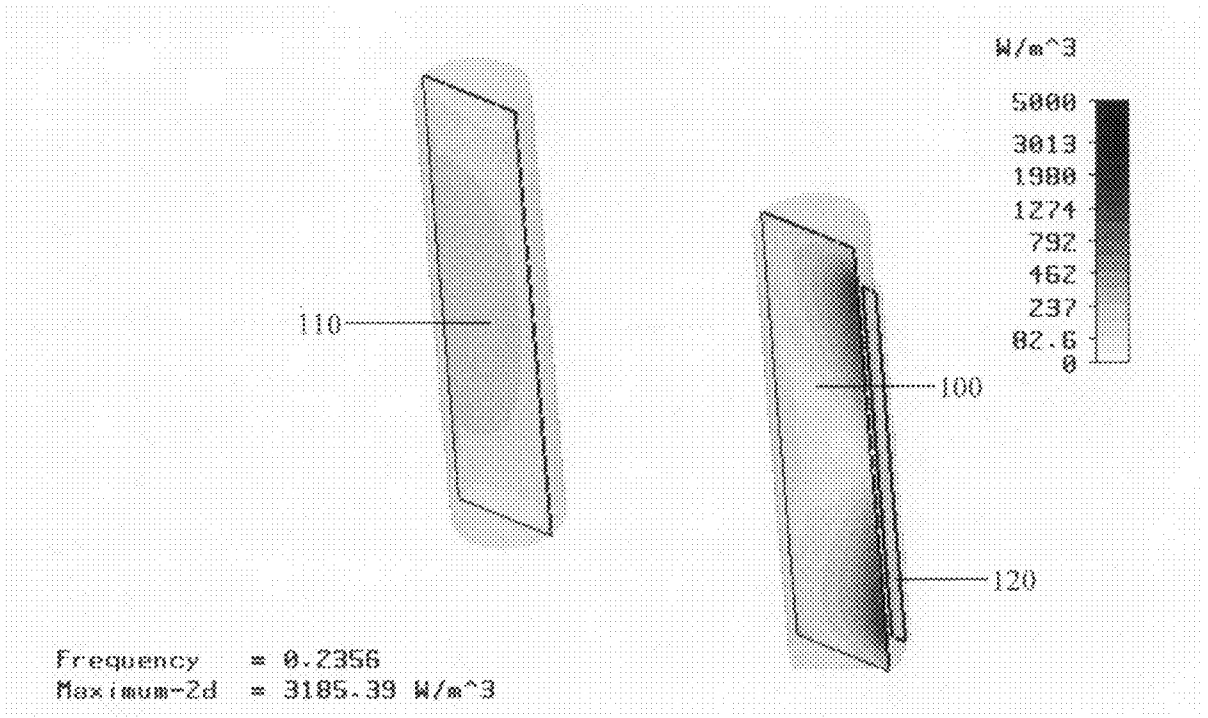


Figure 2c

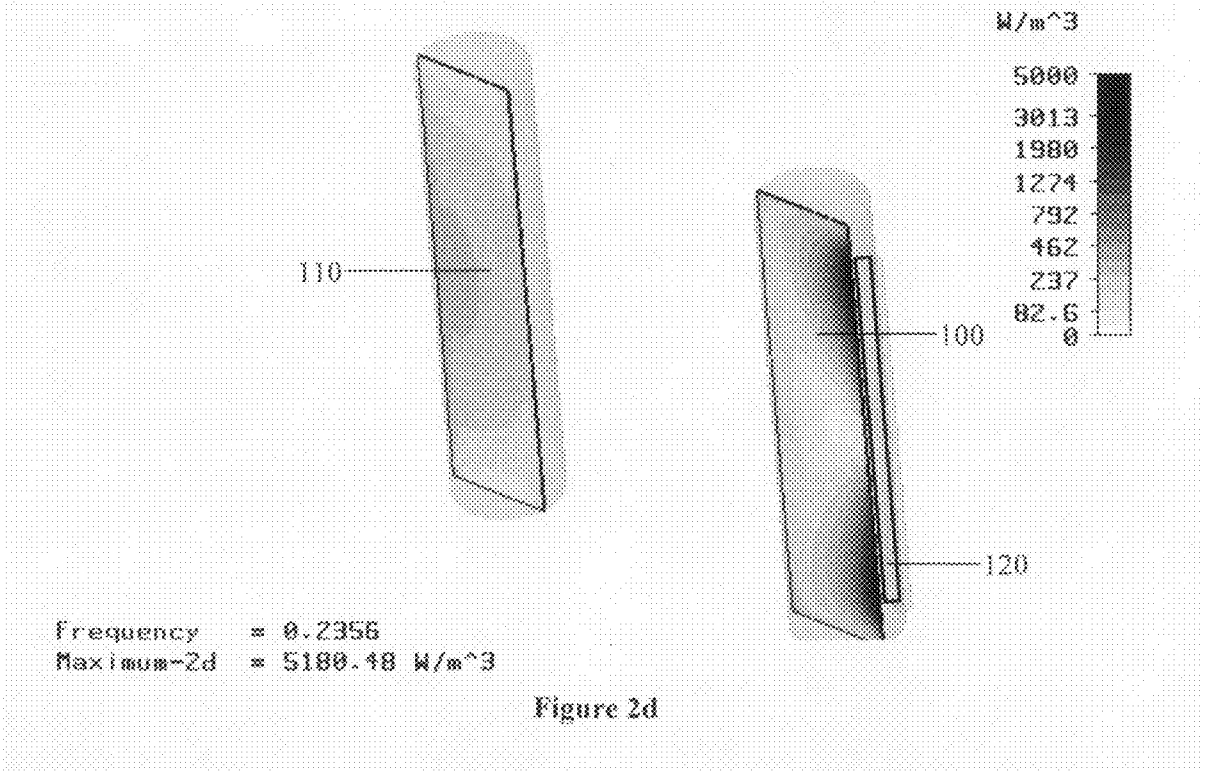


Figure 2d

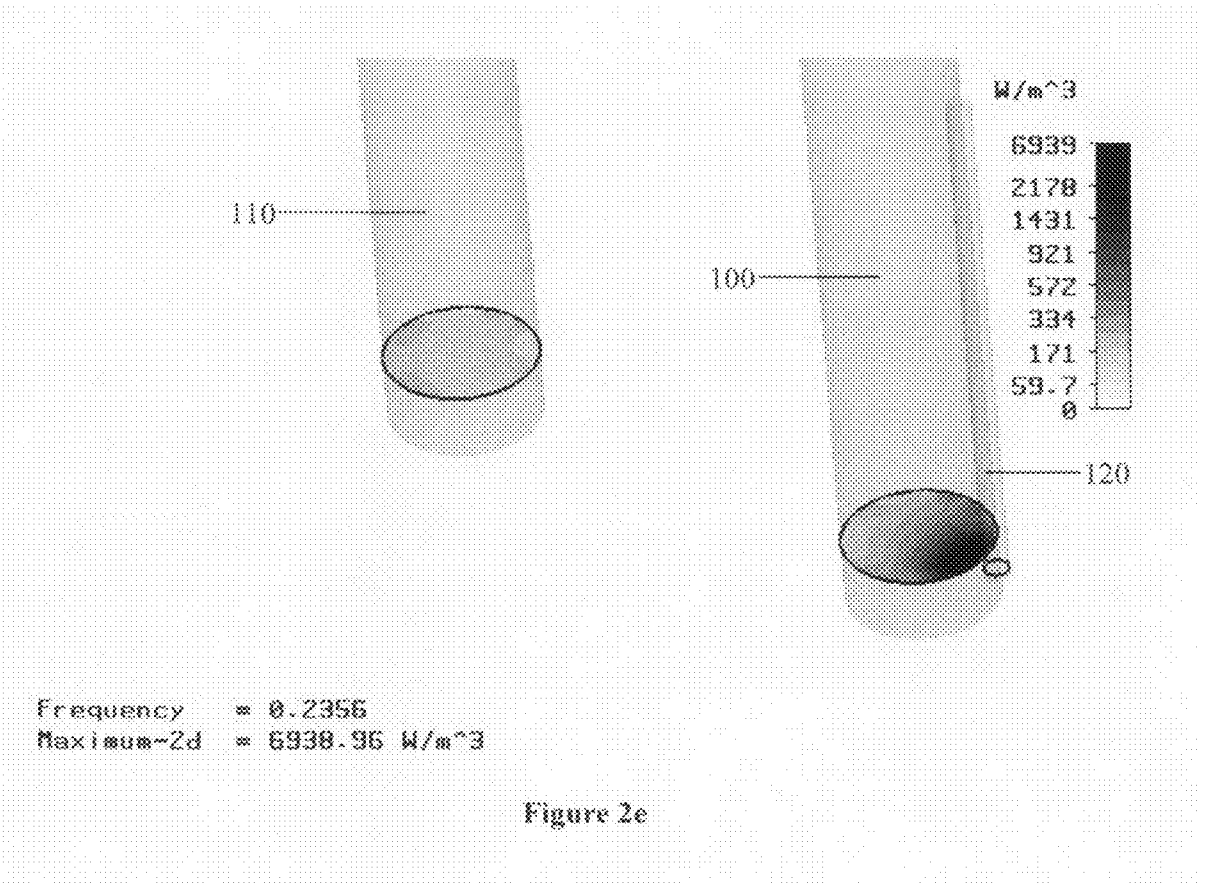

110
100
W/m^3
6939
2178
1431
921
572
334
171
53.7
0
120
Frequency = 0.2356
Maximum-2d = 6938.96 W/m^3

Figure 2e

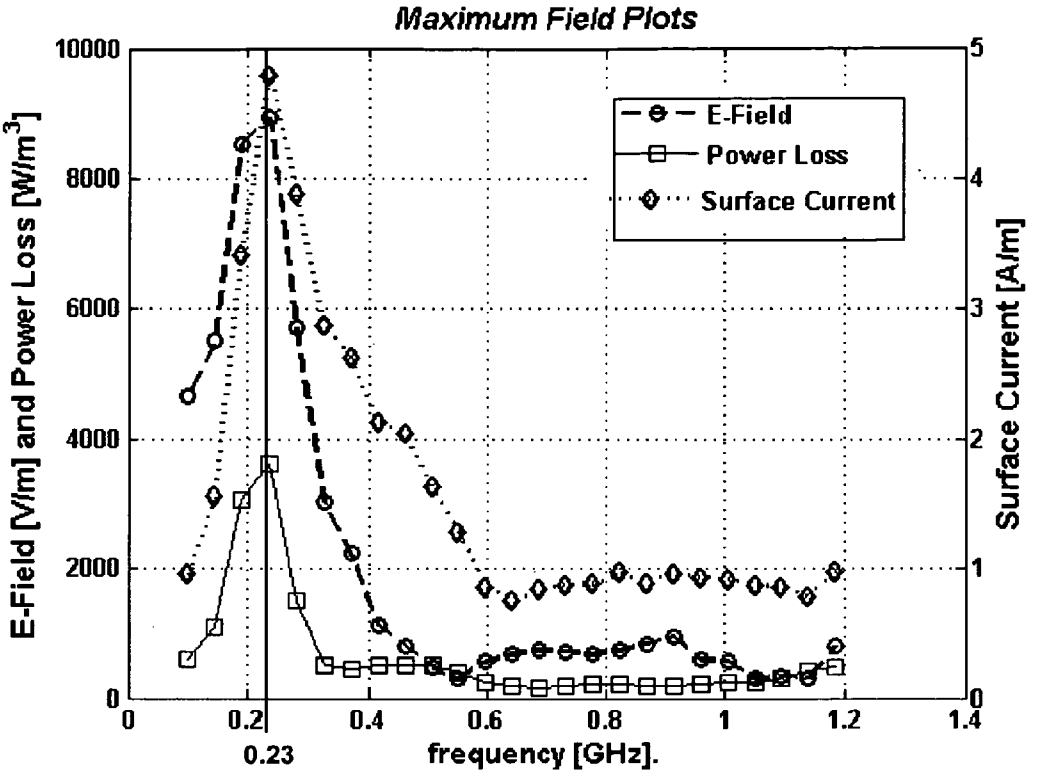


Figure 2f

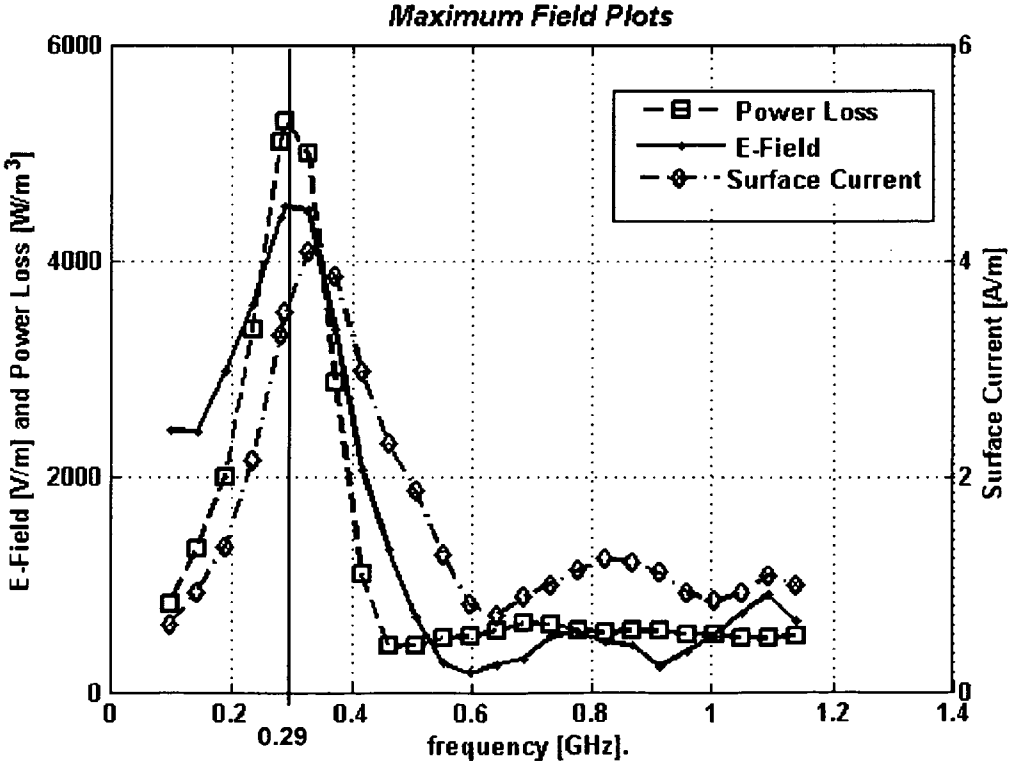


Figure 2g

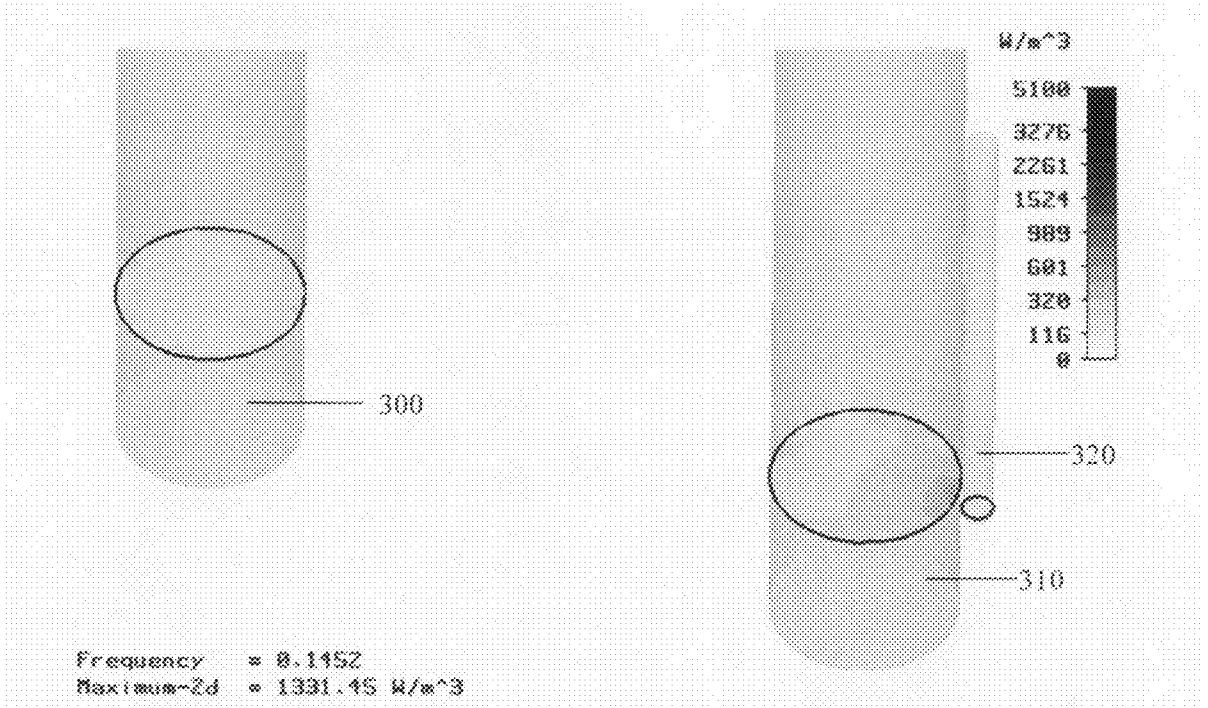


Figure 3a

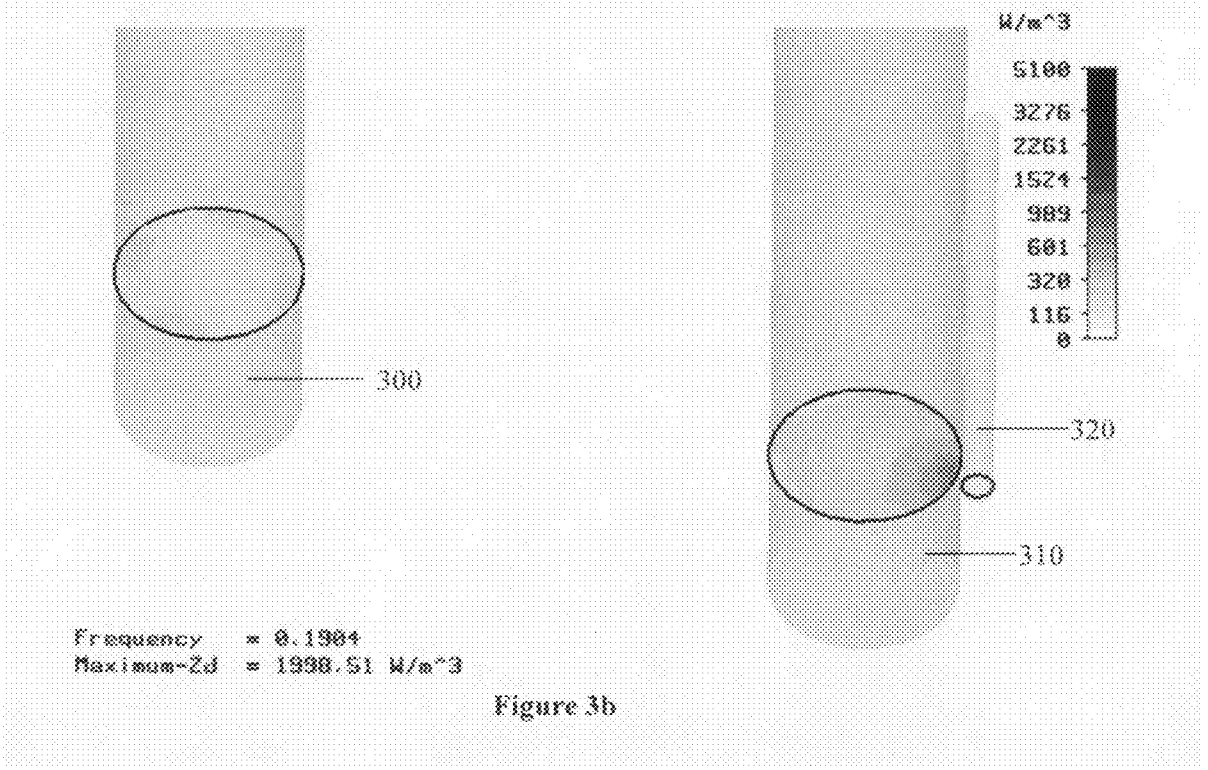


Figure 3b

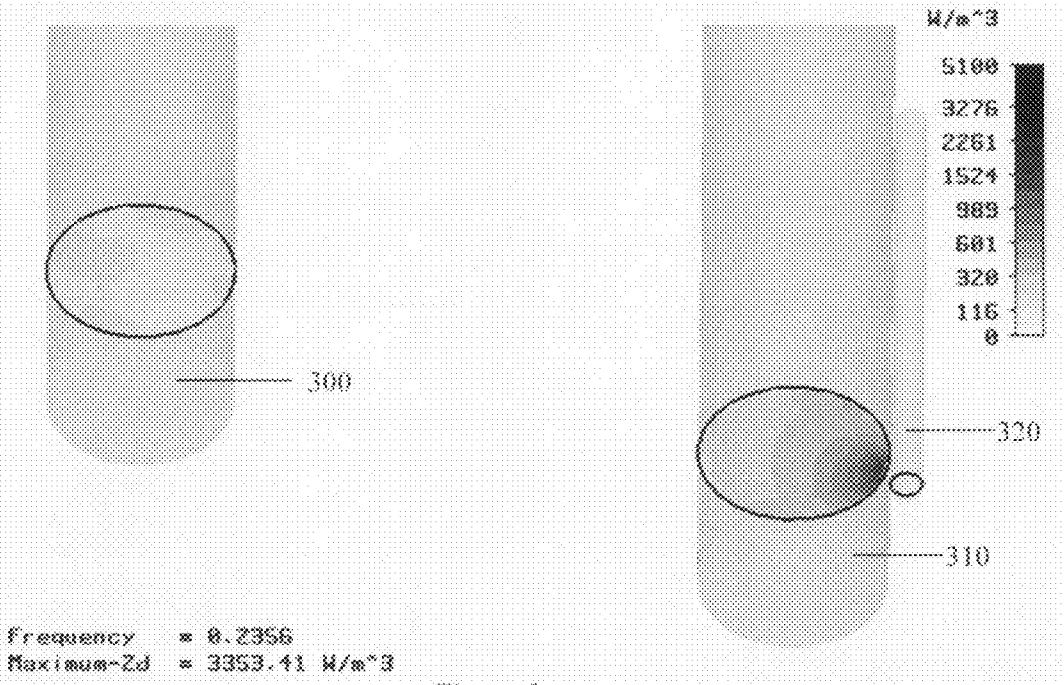


Figure 3c

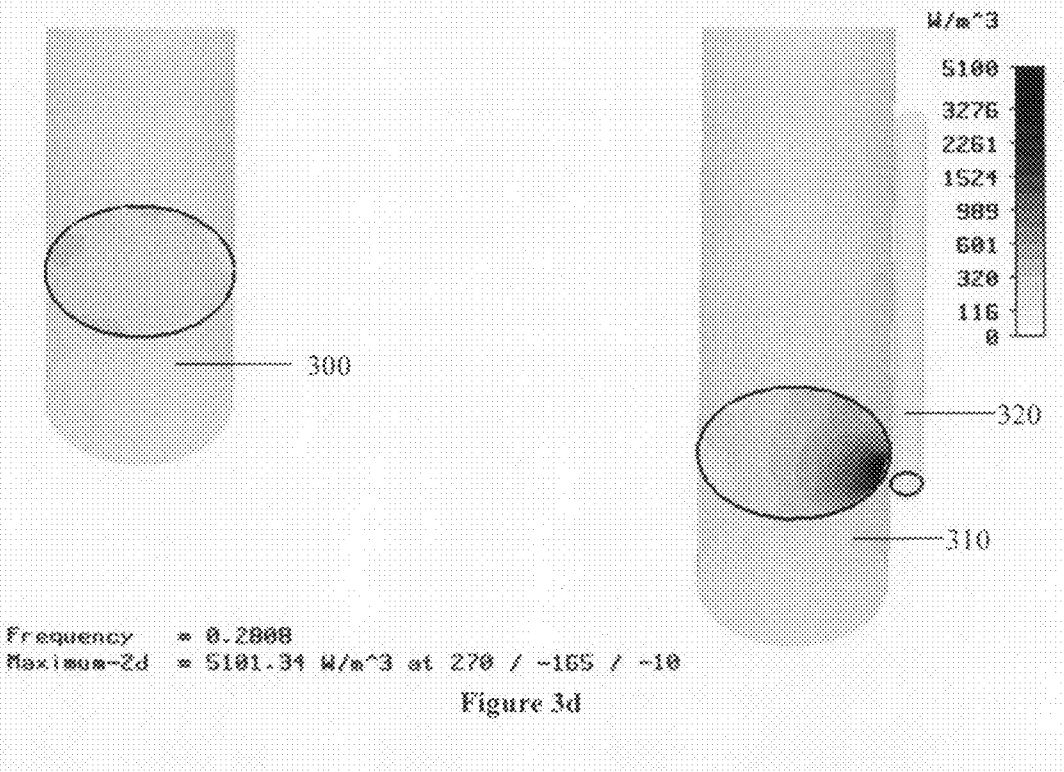


Figure 3d

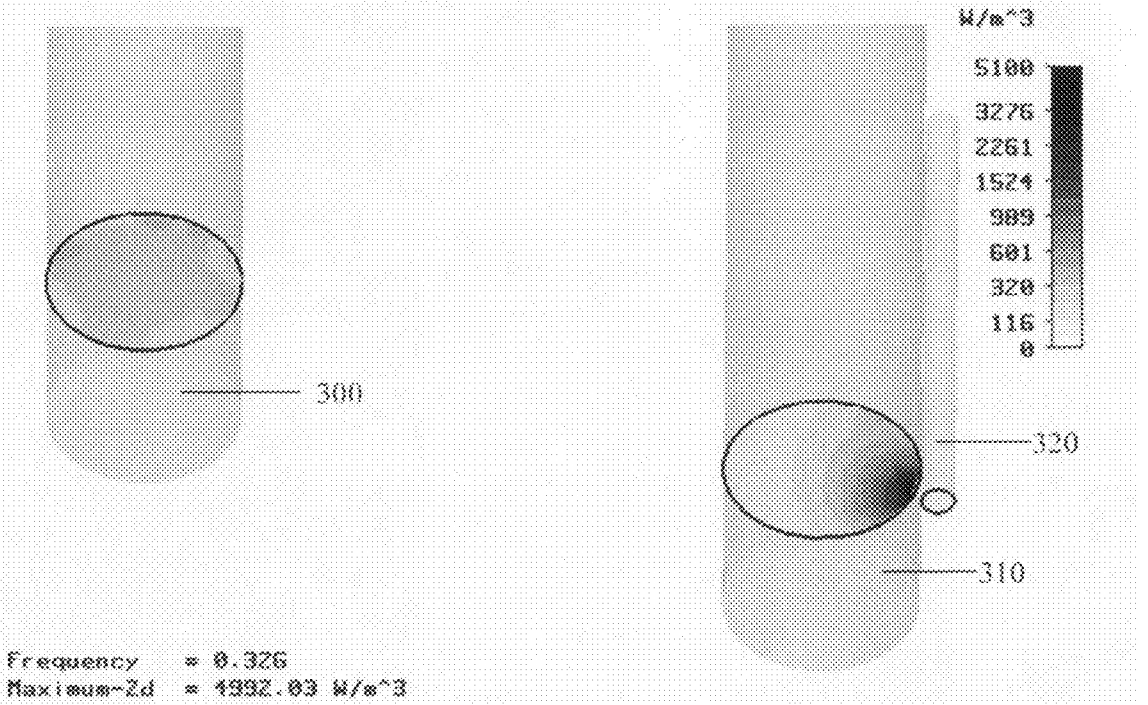


Figure 3e

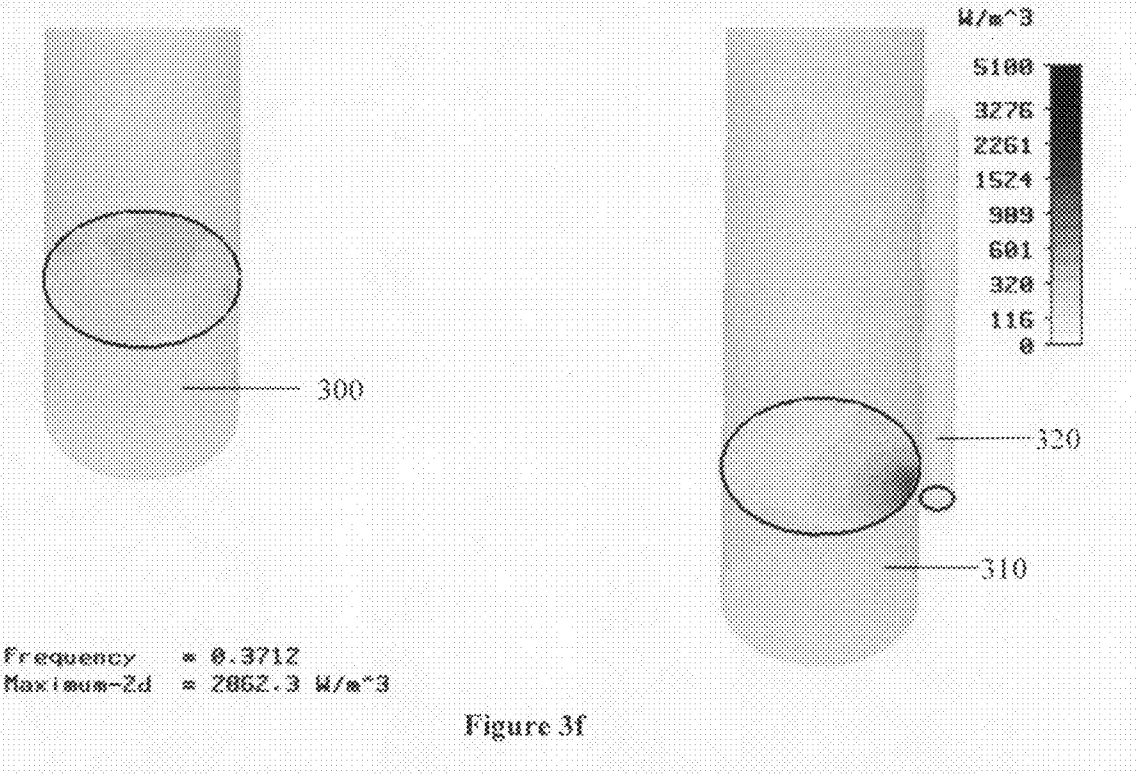


Figure 3f

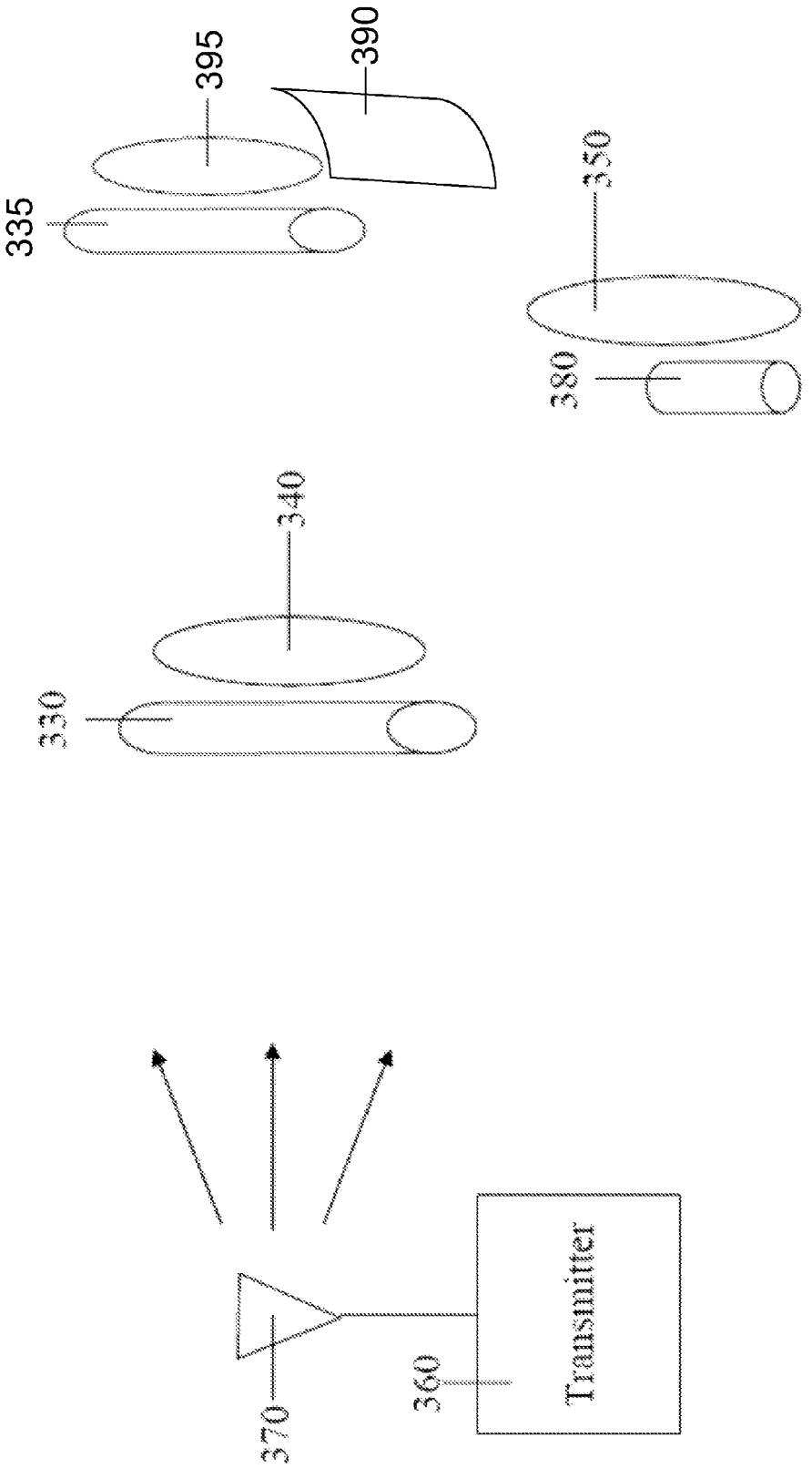


Fig. 3g

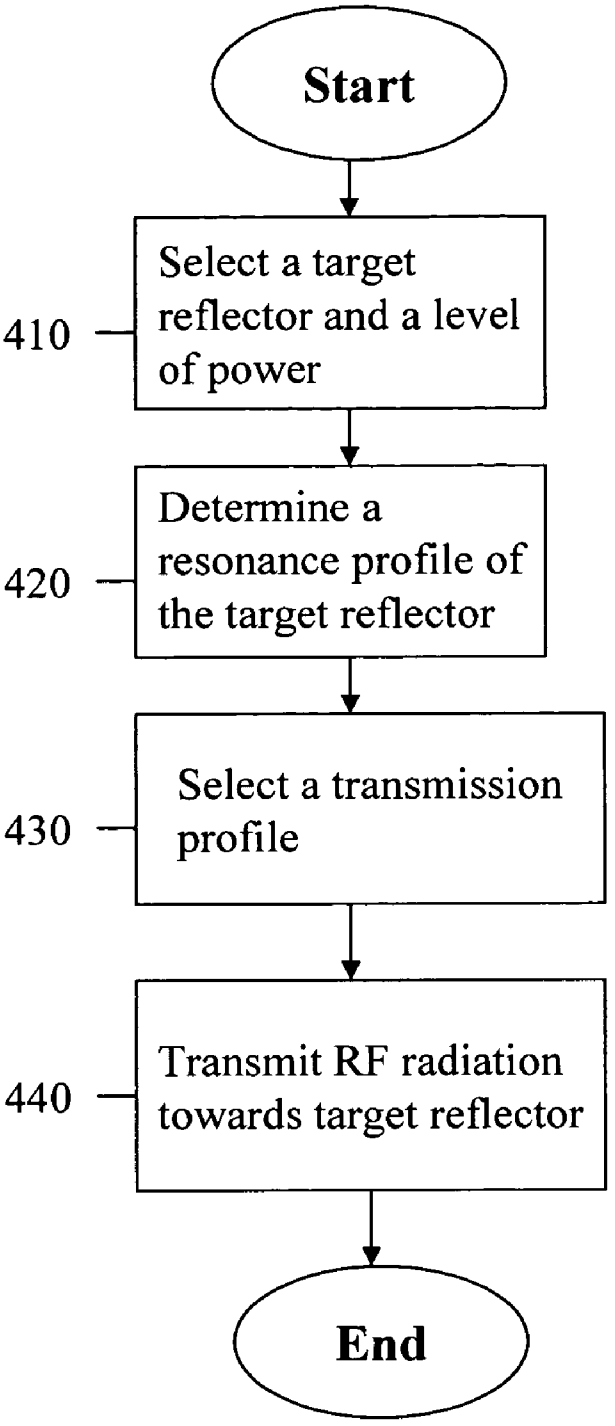

Start
Select a target reflector and a level of power
410
Determine a resonance profile of the target reflector
420
Select a transmission profile
430
Transmit RF radiation towards target reflector
440
End

Figure 4a

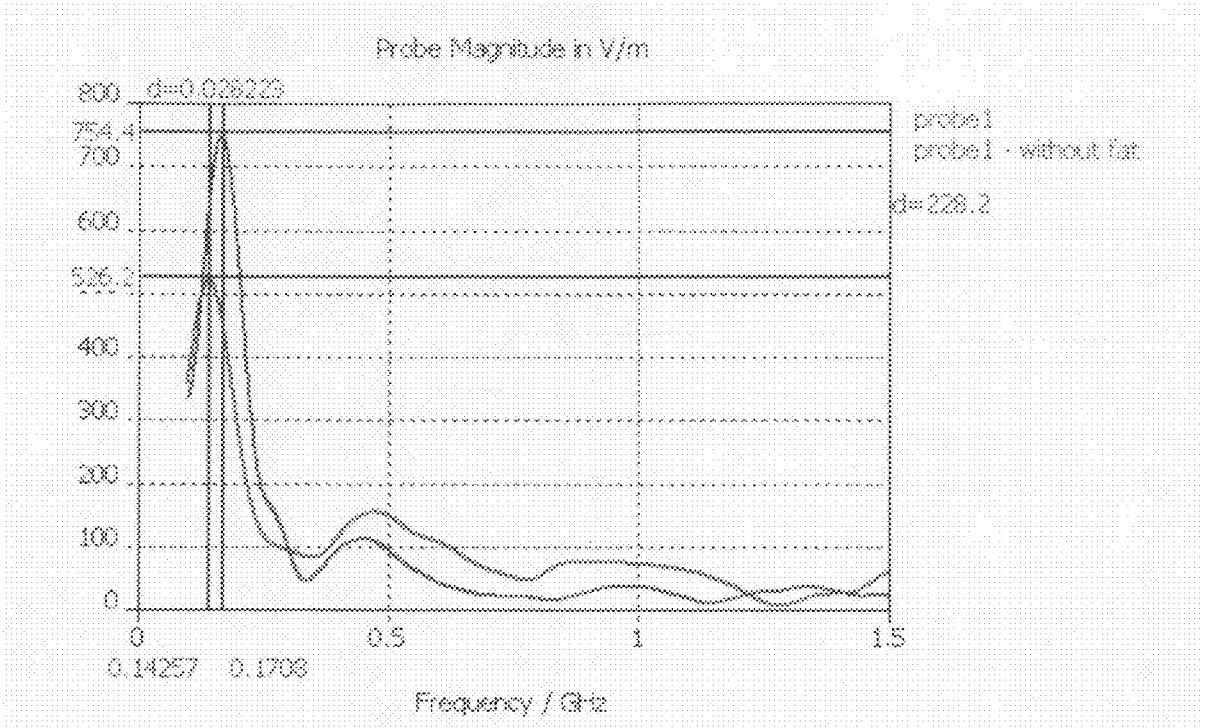


Figure 4b

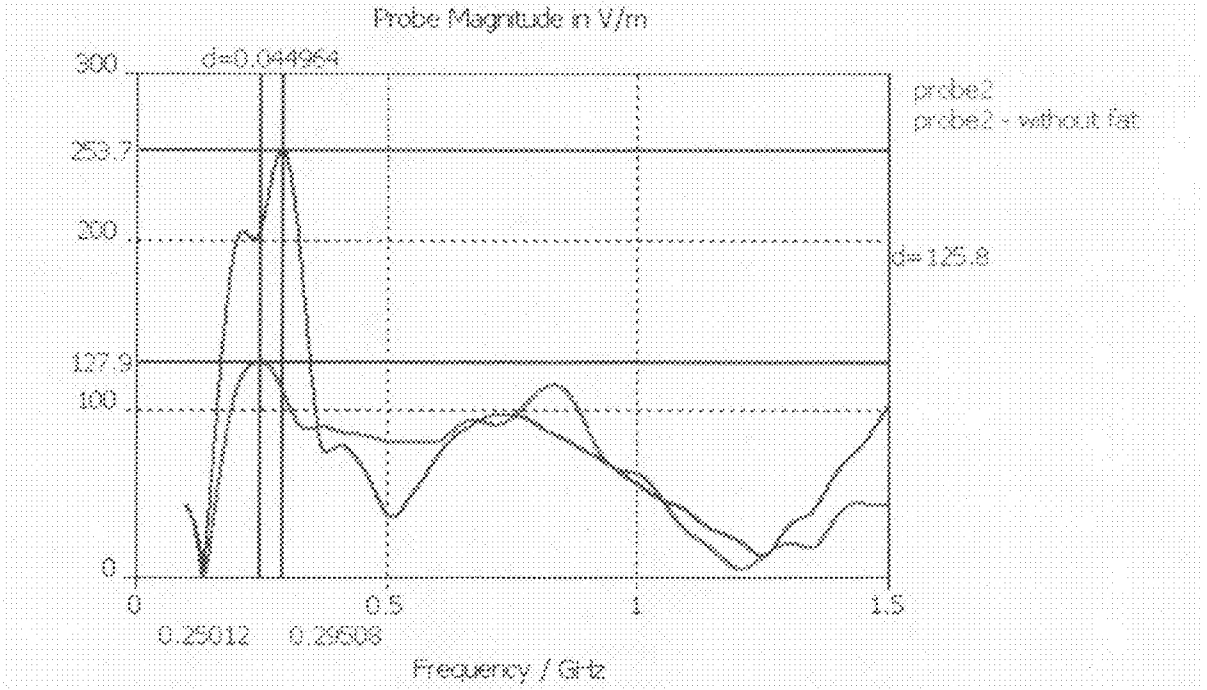


Figure 4c

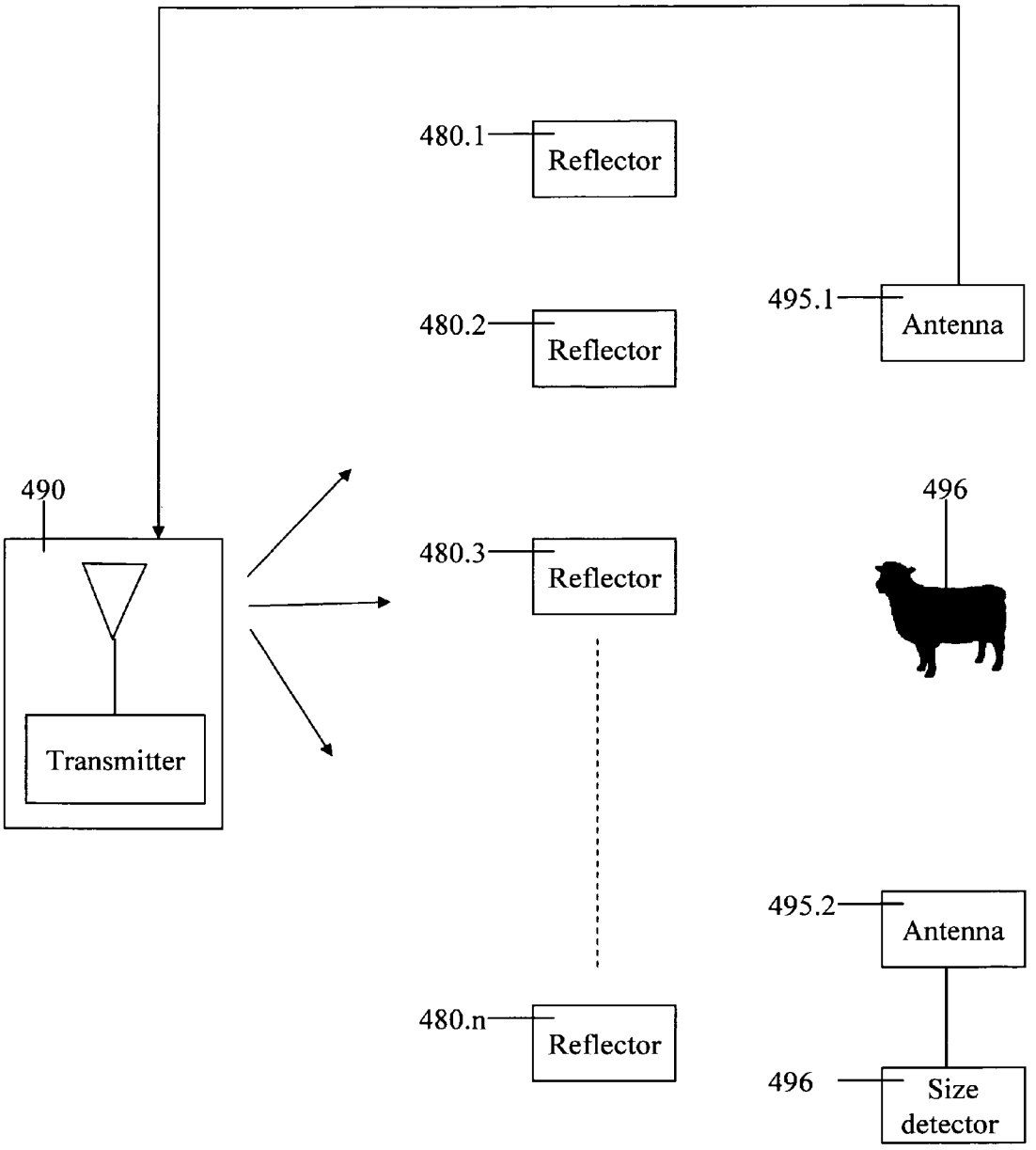

480.1
Reflector
495.1
Antenna
480.2
Reflector
490
496
480.3
Reflector
Transmitter
495.2
Antenna
480.n
Reflector
496
Size detector

Figure 4d

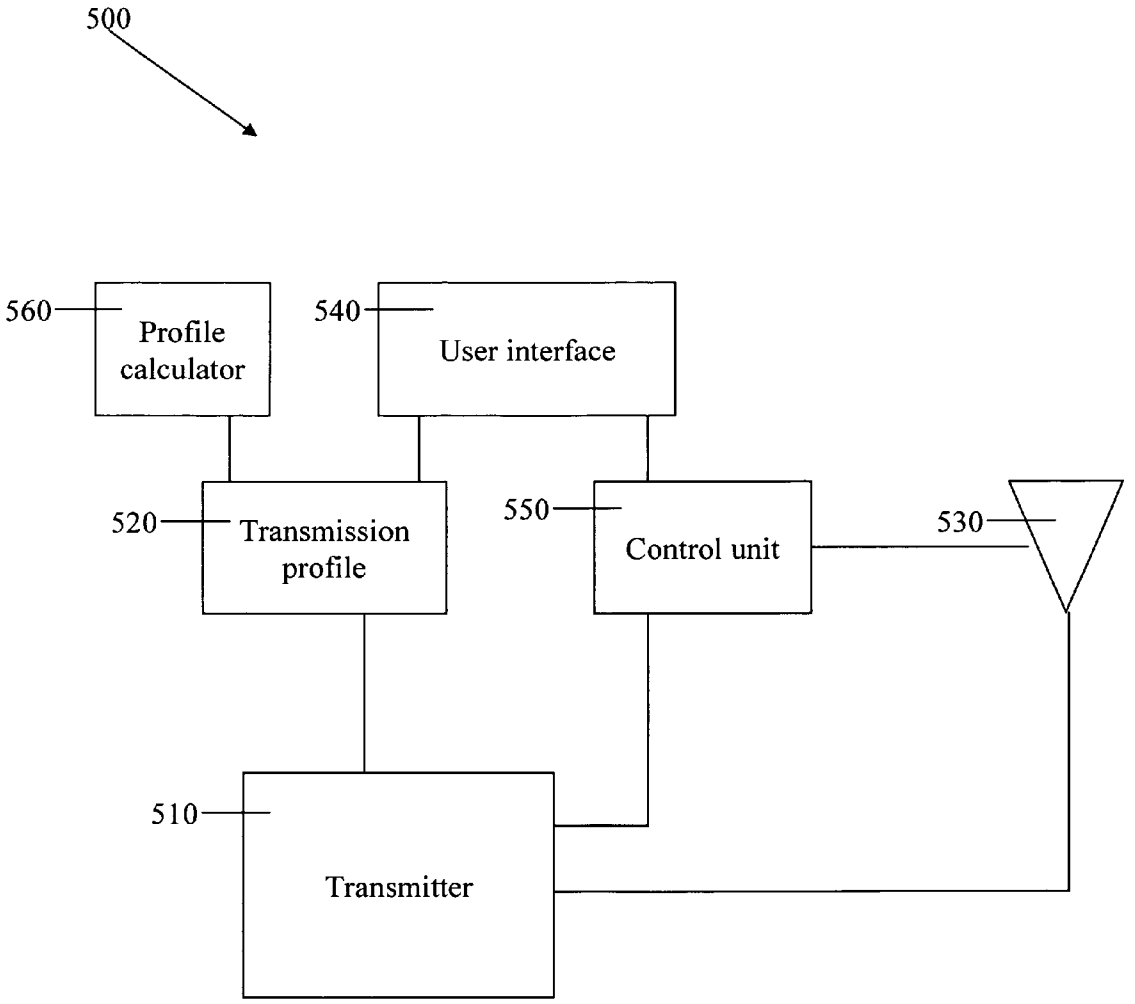

500
560
Profile calculator
540
User interface
520
Transmission profile
550
Control unit
530
510
Transmitter

Figure 5a

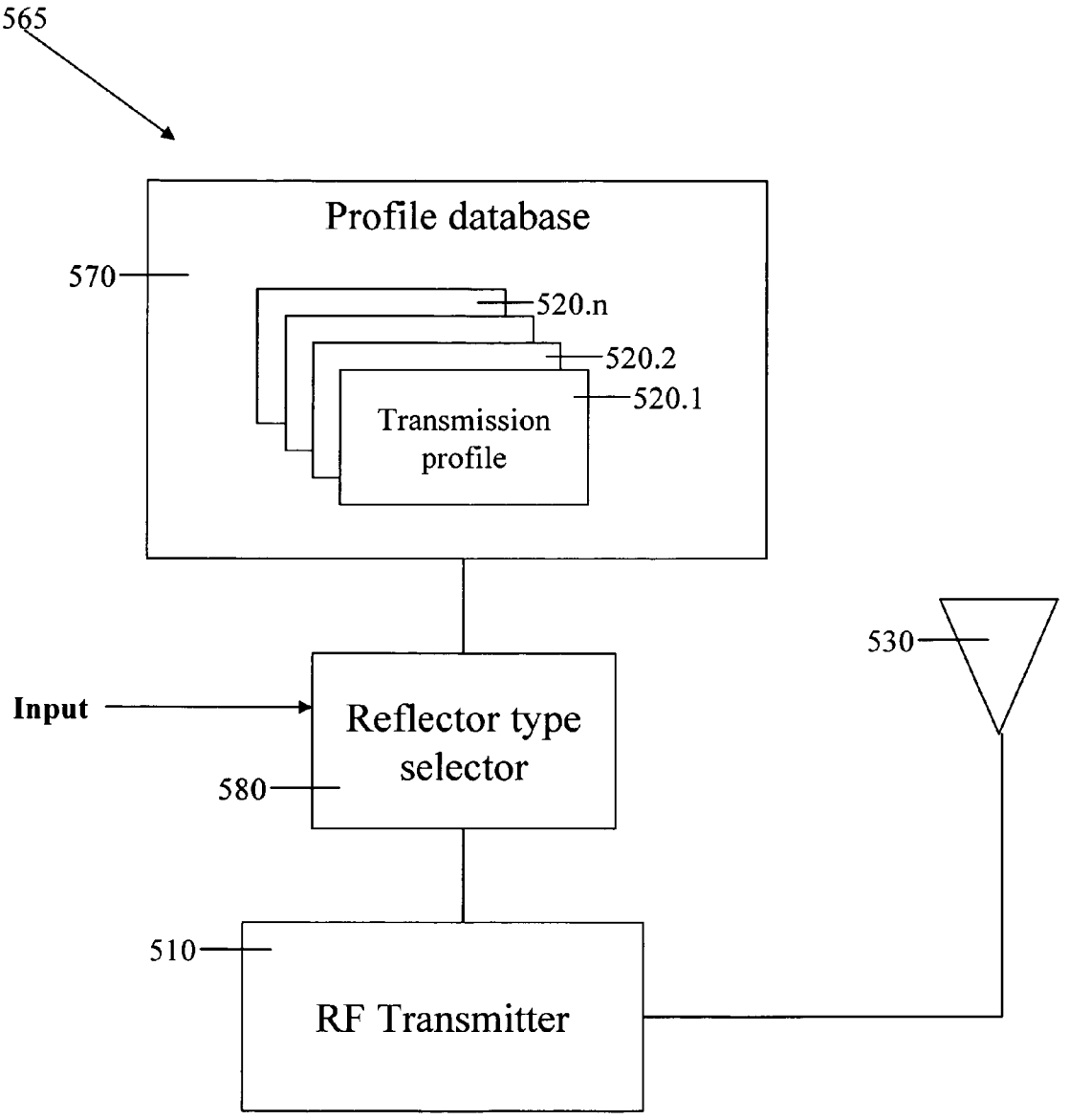

565
Profile database
570
520.n
520.2
520.1
Transmission profile
530
Input
Reflector type selector
580
510
RF Transmitter

Figure 5b

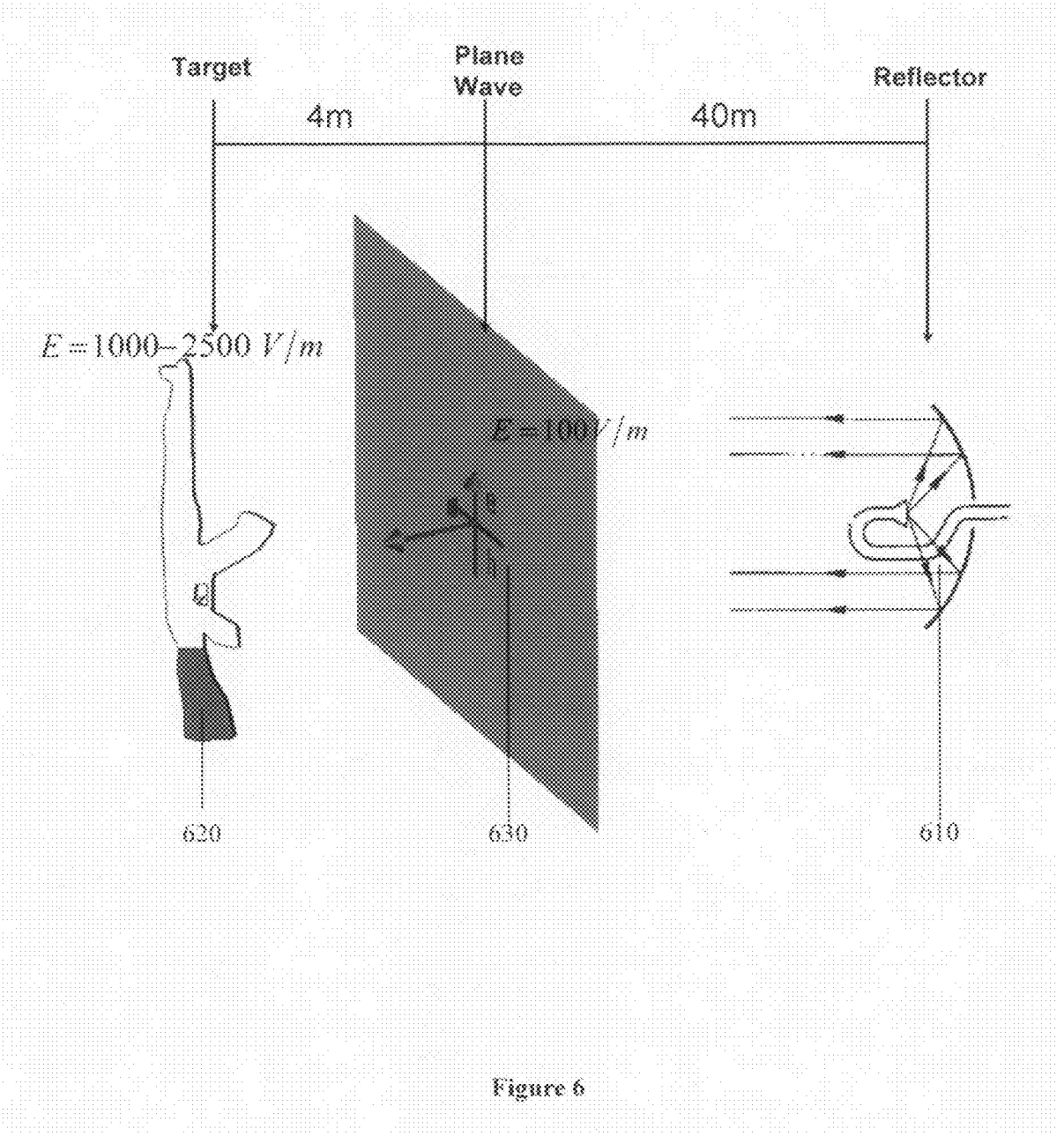

Target
Plane Wave
Reflector
4m
40m
E=1000–2500 V/m
E=100 V/m
620
630
610

Figure 6

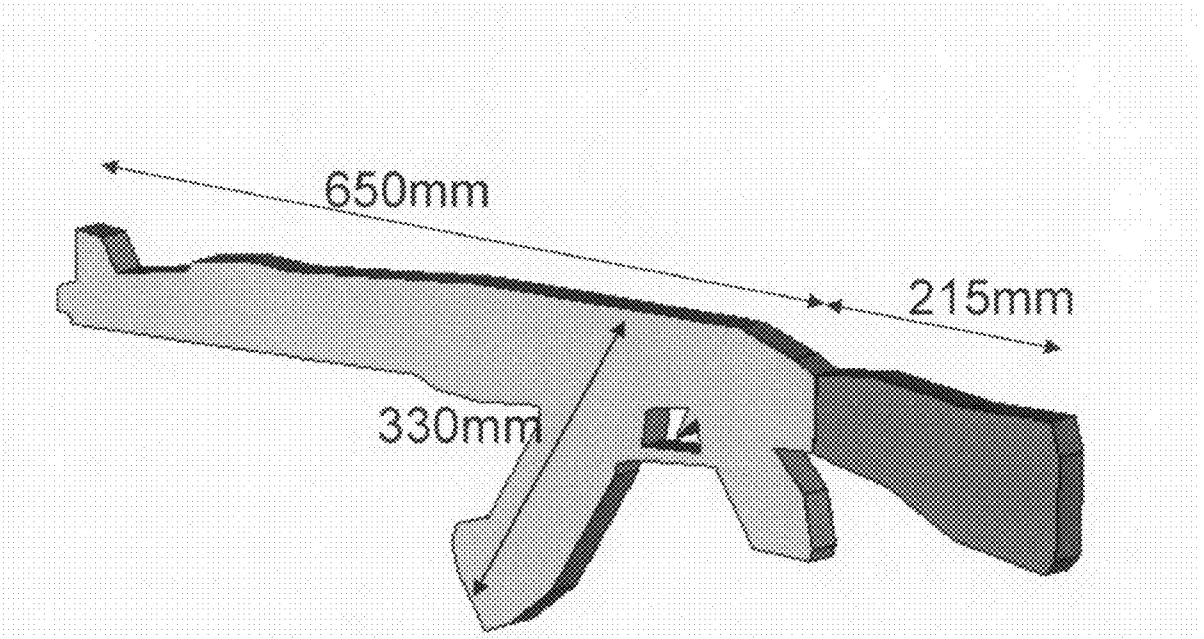
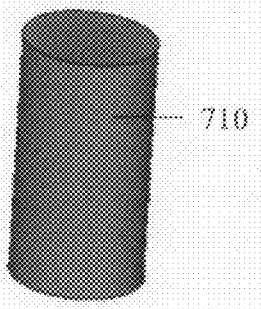


Figure 7a



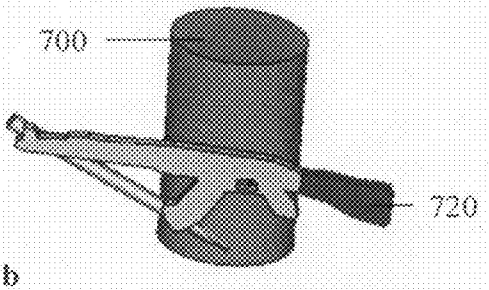
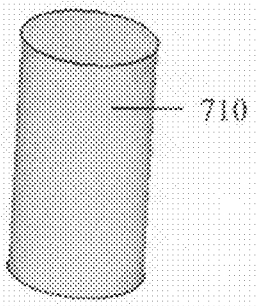
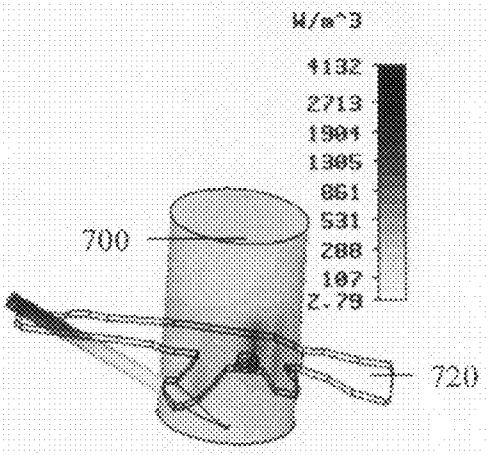


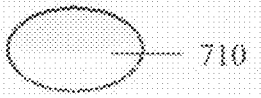
Figure 7b

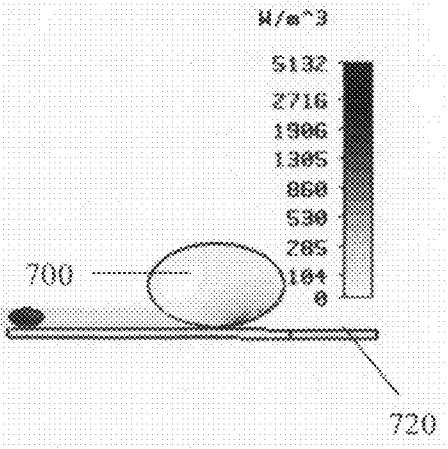




Maximum-3d = 6729.89 W/m^3
Frequency = 0.1452

Figure 7c





Frequency = 0.1452
Maximum-2d = 5132.44 W/m^3

Figure 7d

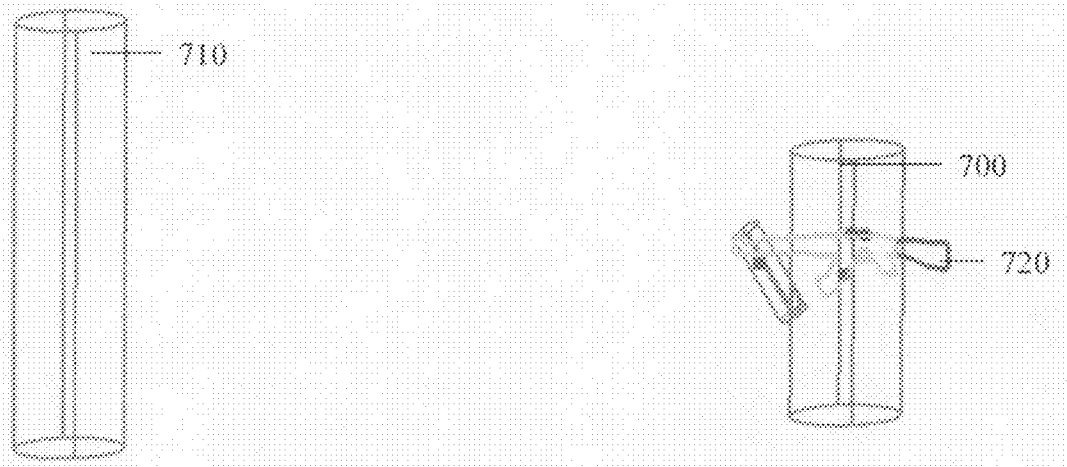


Figure 7e

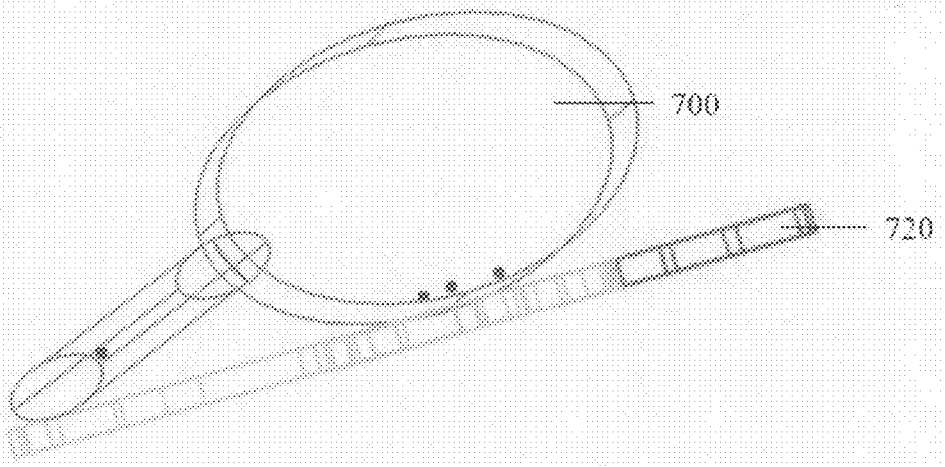


Figure 7f

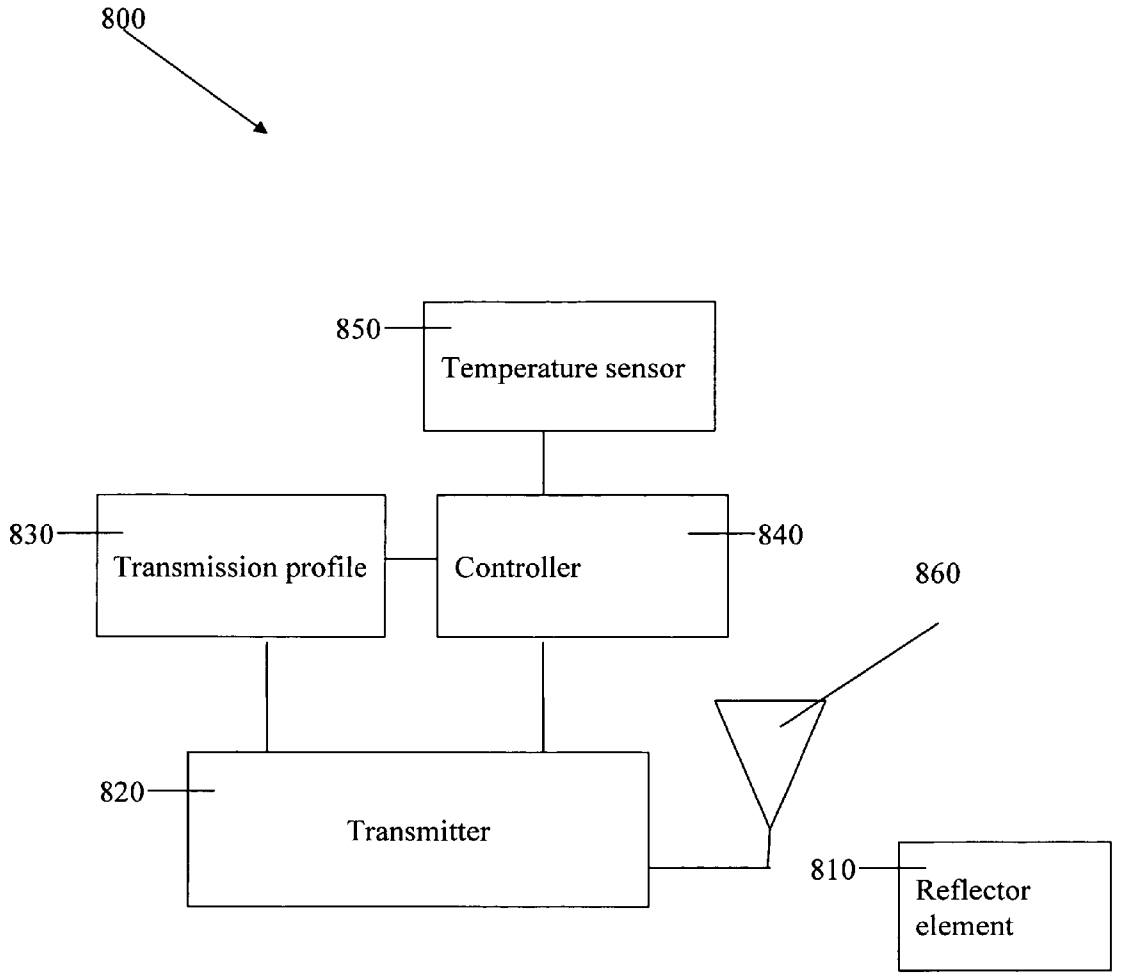

800
850
Temperature sensor
830
Transmission profile
Controller
840
860
820
Transmitter
810
Reflector element

Figure 8

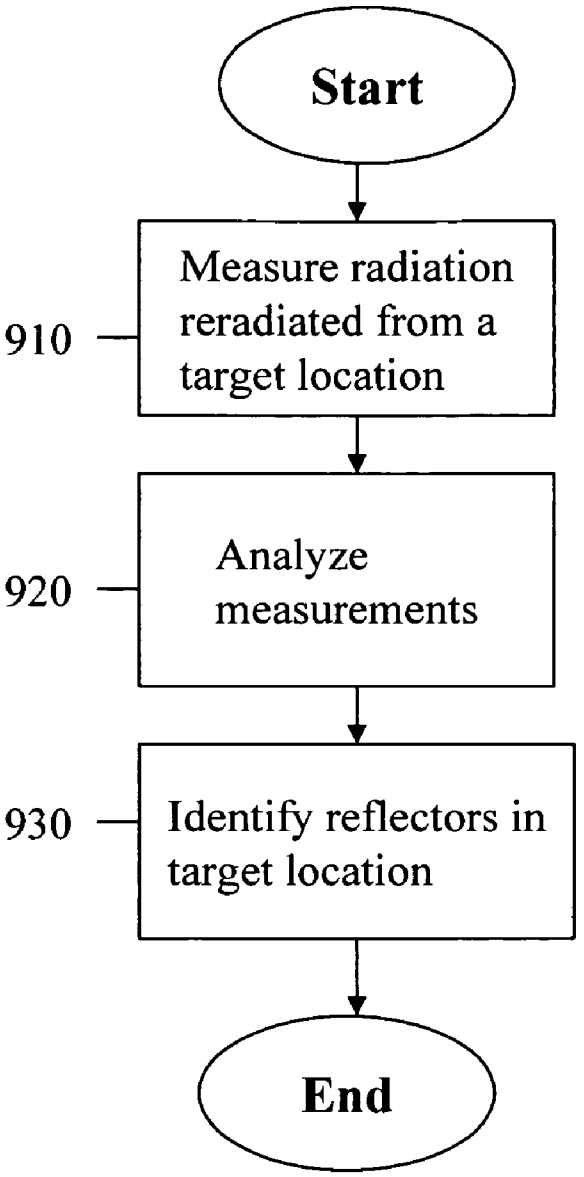

Start
Measure radiation reradiated from a target location
910
Analyze measurements
920
Identify reflectors in target location
930
End

Figure 9a

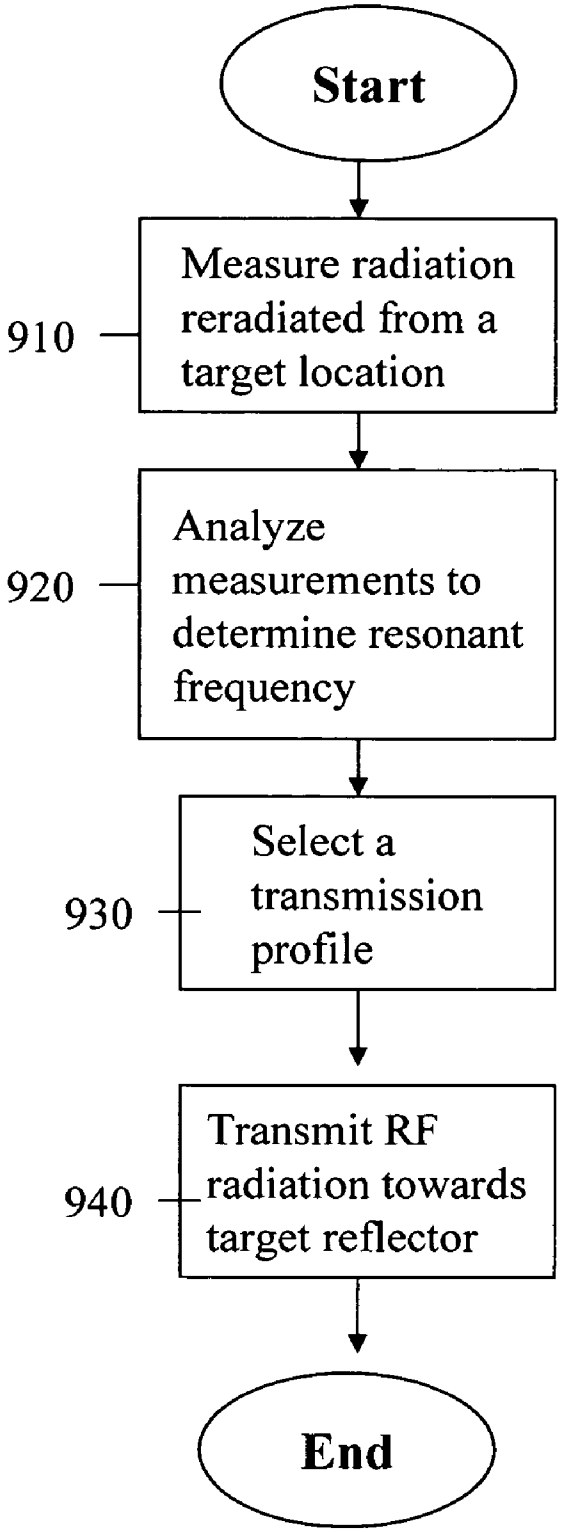

Start
Measure radiation reradiated from a target location
910
Analyze measurements to determine resonant frequency
920
Select a transmission profile
930
Transmit RF radiation towards target reflector
940
End

Figure 9b

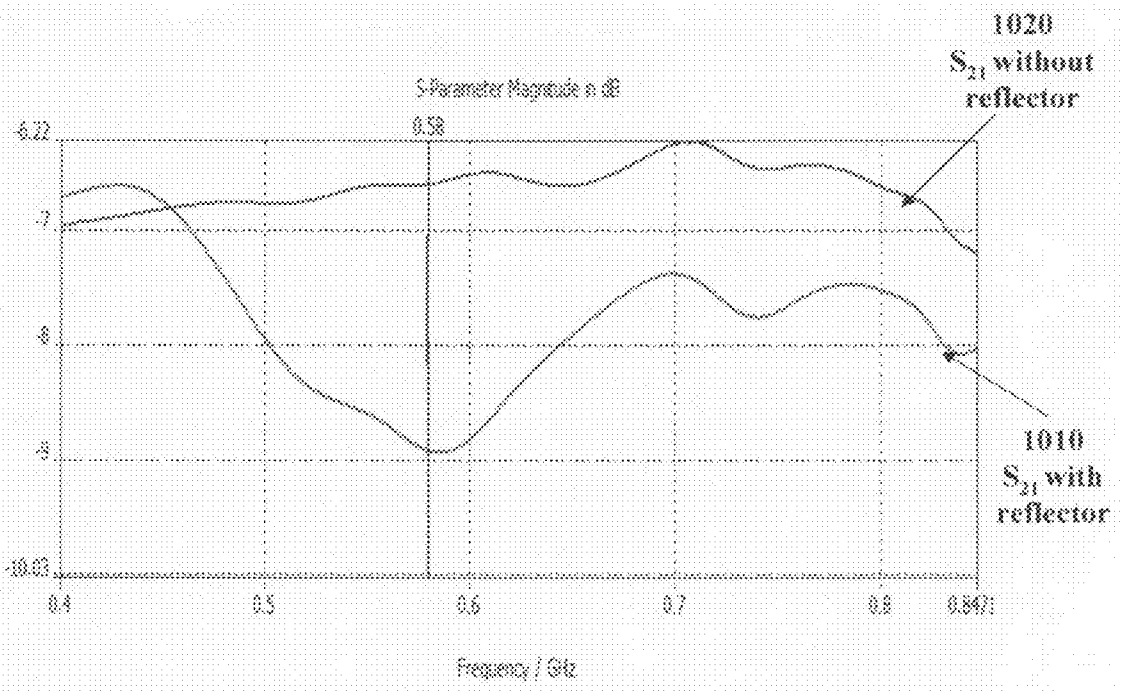

1020
S_{21} without reflector
S-Parameter Magnitude in dB
0.59
-6.22
-7
-8
-9
-10.03
0.4
0.5
0.6
0.7
0.8
0.847
1010
S_{21} with reflector
Frequency / GHz

Figure 10

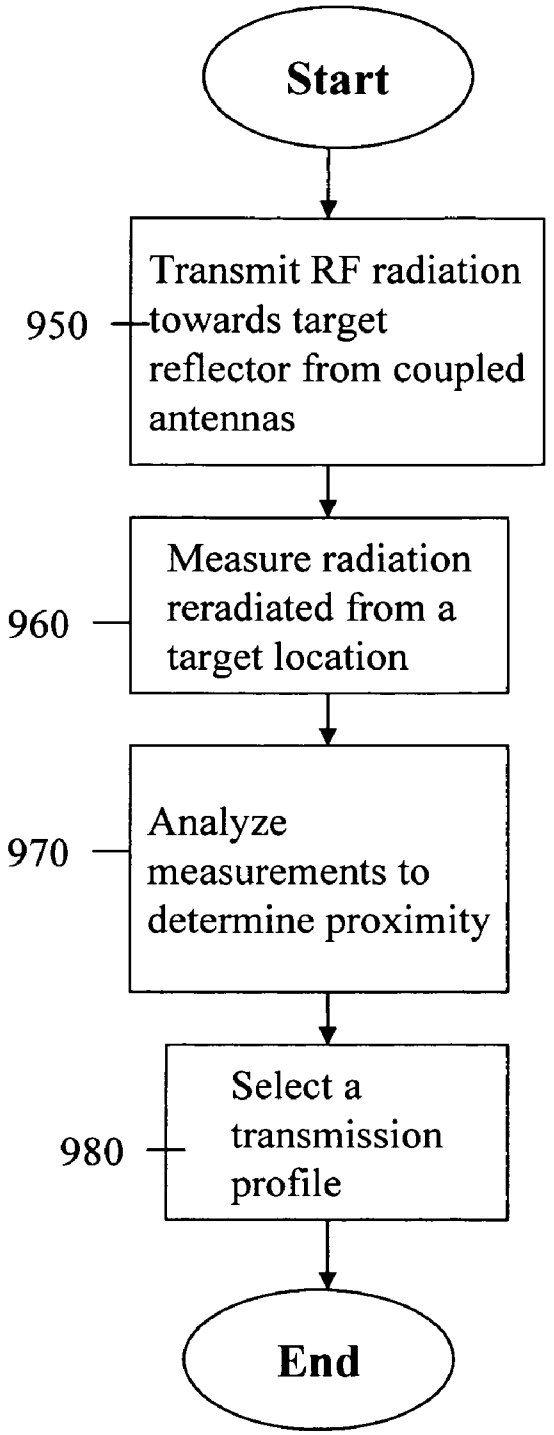

Start
Transmit RF radiation towards target reflector from coupled antennas
950
Measure radiation reradiated from a target location
960
Analyze measurements to determine proximity
970
Select a transmission profile
980
End

Figure 11

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CONCENTRATING ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY ON A REMOTELY-LOCATED OBJECT

RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims the benefit of priority from Israel Patent Application No. 184672, filed on Jul. 17, 2007, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

FIELD AND BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to reflecting electro-magnetic energy from a passive source onto a proximate object, for example in order to reflect electro-magnetic energy from a weapon into a person in proximity to the weapon.

A passive radiator (also named a passive director or reflector) is a radio-frequency (RF) radiation element which does not have any wired input. Instead, it is coupled to radio waves radiated from another active antenna element, and reradiates (i.e. reflects) the RF energy. The reradiation pattern (also named herein the resonance profile) is determined by factors such as the dimensions and arrangement of the passive radiator or radiators, and other factors such as the transmitted frequency, the dielectric surrounding the reflecting object and spatial considerations. If properly configured, the passive radiator reflects the RF radiation in a predetermined and desired fashion.

The use of passive radiators is well known in antenna theory. A passive radiator is used in several types of antennas in order to shape the antenna pattern and bandwidth (see Allan W. Scott, "Understanding Microwave", John Wiley and Sons, pp. 327-331, 1993, and Kai Cheng, "Encyclopedia of RF and Microwave Engineering" pp. 185-217, John Wiley and Sons, 2005).

For example, a typical parabolic antenna consists of a passive parabolic reflector illuminated by a small feed antenna (e.g. a dipole antenna). The parabolic reflector serves to direct the RF radiation emitted by the feed antenna (for example the torroidal radiation pattern of a dipole antenna) into a plane wave and to provide gain.

Another example of an antenna which utilizes passive radiators is the Yagi-Uda antenna. The Yagi-Uda antenna is a directional antenna consisting of an array of a dipole and additional passive radiators. The passive radiators serve as parasitic elements, which modify the dipole radiation pattern into a more directive pattern (e.g. the End-Fire far field pattern).

Passive radio-frequency identification (RFID) utilizes the scattering of RF radiation at certain frequencies to identify an RF tag that is placed between the RFID antennas. The power that is scattered by the RFID and its influence on nearby objects is a side effect which at times is undesired and problematic.

In current transmission systems the passive radiator serves as an antenna component for directing the RF transmission to a receiver (or receiving element). The passive radiator of the antenna is designed for predetermined system purposes and its characteristics are selected to fit predetermined criteria, and are appropriate for the RF transmission characteristics.

The Active Denial System (ADS) is a directed energy weapon developed by the US military. The ADS works by transmitting electromagnetic radiation at a frequency of 95 GHz toward the subjects. The waves excite water molecules in the skin, causing an intensely painful burning sensation.

While not actually burning the skin, the burning sensation is similar to that of a light bulb being pressed against the skin (see David Hambling, 2006, "Techwatch-Forecasting Pain", Popular Mechanics 183(12):32, ISSN 0032-4558). The frequency of 95 GHz was selected because it does not penetrate deeply into the body, thereby affecting external organs only, such as skin. The focused beam is considered effective for targets at a range of just under half a kilometer. A similar, lower-range system named the Silent Guardian™ has been developed by Raytheon.

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EM energy levels somewhat above 1 W/kg inside tissue may become significant or even damaging (see H. P. Schwan and K. R. Foster, "RF-Fields interactions with biological mechanisms", Proc. IEEE 68:104-113 (1980)). The International Committee on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) has set a limit of exposure to RF fields from far-field exposure to 10 W/m^2. The U.S. F.C.C. organization had also set the same threshold value, which has been adopted in numerous countries worldwide (see M. H. Repacholi, "Radiofrequency electromagnetic-field exposures standards", IEEE Eng. Med. Biol. 6:18-21 (1987)).

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The embodiments described below include creating a passive source and utilizing the passive source to deliver RF radiation into an absorbing object. The passive source is created by transmitting RF radiation having the appropriate characteristics towards a reflector, whereby the reflector couples with the far field of the active antenna that transmits the RF radiation. As a result, when the passive source is located in proximity to an absorbing object RF radiation is delivered to the absorbing object amplified by the reflector gain, and at least a portion of the RF radiation reflected from the reflector is absorbed by the absorbing object.

Energy delivery is performed by transmitting RF radiation onto a reflector, which denotes an element comprising a radiation reflecting material such as metal. The transmitted radiation may be in any polarization, according to the desired results, and the estimated radiator condition (e.g. orientation or surrounding objects) and position. The radiation is transmitted at an RF frequency which is appropriate for the dimensions, the surroundings and the structure of the given reflector. The reflector couples to the electromagnetic (EM) field as an antenna, and reflects (i.e. reradiates) the RF radiation, thereby becoming a passive source. Energy is transferred directly and/or indirectly to absorbing objects surrounding the reflector, at the power dictated by the radiation pattern of the passive source.

Since the effect is frequency selective, the radiation will not cause other objects having different reflective characteristics to reflect unless they have a similar physical profile, are

of the proper dimensions to reflect the harmonics of the transmitted RF frequency and/or contain any structure or other properties that reradiate at those frequencies.

Moreover, since the power density of the reflected radiation is inversely proportional to the distance from the reflector, the amount of energy delivered to objects in proximity to the reflector is significantly greater than the amount delivered to distant objects, as demonstrated in multiple examples below.

For example, FIGS. **1***a* and **1***b* show the results of a simulation in which a reflector **1310** was placed in contact with an absorbing object, and the strength of the electric field that was reradiated from the reflector was measured at several probe sites **1320**. FIG. **1***a* shows an expanded view of the tip of reflector **1310**, and the locations of the probes **1320**. The first probe **1320** was placed at the tip of the reflector and the other probes were placed at a distance of 10 mm from one another, such that the last probe (probe **4**) was 30 mm away from the tip. As seen in FIG. **1***b*, the strength of the electric field decreases sharply as the distance of the probe from reflector **1320** increases.

A reflector which reflects RF radiation at a given frequency will also reflect harmonics of the given RF frequency. If necessary due to other factors (such as directivity or RF transmitter bandwidth), the energy transfer effect may also be obtained at these harmonic frequencies.

In some of the examples below, a reflector is modeled as a simple rod serving as a half-dipole antenna. However, real objects typically have complex shapes and compositions and may therefore have complex reflective profiles (i.e. may reflect at multiple frequencies).

At times, electro-magnetic energy may be delivered to an object, according to the present invention, without temperature increase, for example when energy is delivered to an object so rapidly (e.g. by a pulsed transmission) that the desired effect is accomplished before a discernable temperature increase (e.g. less than 1-2° C. increase occurs).

As used herein, the term "object" or "absorbing object" means any object, including a composition of one or more objects, where at least one object or, a portion thereof is capable of absorbing RF energy reflected by a reflector. Likewise, the term "reflector" includes a composition of one or more reflectors.

Preferred embodiments of energy delivery to an object via reradiation from a reflector include: a security system (e.g. for disarming persons holding a weapon or for interfering with the activity of devices), heating objects within a large space, intruder repellant, crowd control and alarm system, and reflector detection and characterization as described in more detail below.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for concentrating radio frequency (RF) radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector. The method includes the steps of: selecting a target reflector and a level of power for conveying to the target reflector by reradiation from the target reflector, determining a resonance profile of the target reflector, the resonance profile including at least one resonant frequency of the target reflector, selecting a transmission profile matching the resonance profile, the transmission profile comprising the at least one resonant frequency, and transmitting RF radiation in accordance with the transmission profile towards the target reflector.

Optionally, the transmission profile comprises a transmission power for the transmitting.

Optionally, the method further comprises setting the transmission power to provide the selected level of power to the target reflector.

Optionally, the method further comprises setting the transmission power to provide a specified level of radiation to the object via the reradiating.

Optionally, the method further comprises setting the transmission power to maintain a level of radiation provided to a second object below a specified limit.

Optionally, the transmission power comprises a uniform power level for all frequencies included in the transmission profile.

Optionally, the transmission power comprises a respective power level for a plurality of transmitted frequencies.

Optionally, the method further comprises setting the transmission power to cause pain to a human in proximity to the reflector.

Optionally, the method further comprises setting the transmission power to discomfort to an animal in proximity to the reflector.

Optionally, the method further comprises setting the transmission power to heat the object.

Optionally, the method further comprises measuring a temperature of the object and adjusting the transmission profile in accordance with the measurements.

Optionally, the transmission profile is defined over a portion of the RF frequency band.

Optionally, the portion of the RF frequency band comprises at least 20 MHz to 10 GHz, 20 MHz to 2 GHz, 188 MHz to 500 MHz, 100 MHz to 188 MHz or 600 MHz to 1.5 GHz, or the RF frequency band comprises frequencies greater than 3 GHz.

Optionally, the resonant frequency comprises a resonance peak frequency, a frequency within a specified frequency band surrounding a resonance peak frequency, a band of frequencies with a specified deviation from the resonance peak frequency where the specified deviation may comprise +/−25% or +/−30% from the resonance peak frequency, and/or a frequency having a transmission coefficient below a background transmission coefficient by at least a specified value, and/or a frequency within a specified frequency band.

Optionally, the transmission profile comprises a transmission type.

Optionally, the transmission type comprises one of: continuous wave (CW) transmission, pulsed transmission, sweep transmission and multiple frequency transmission.

Optionally, the transmission profile comprises a transmission direction.

Optionally, the transmission profile comprises a polarization.

Optionally, the determining a resonance profile comprises determining the at least one resonant frequency in accordance with at least one of: a shape of the target reflector, a composition of the target reflector, a surrounding of the target reflector and absorption properties of a body in proximity to the target reflector.

Optionally, the determining a resonance profile comprises obtaining resonance properties of a specified reflector from a database, and/or receiving a user input describing the resonance profile and/or receiving a data communication describing the resonance profile.

Optionally, the determining a resonance profile comprises selecting a common resonant frequency for a plurality of target reflectors, so as to enable reradiation of RF radiation at the common resonant frequency onto the object via a series of the plurality of target reflectors.

Optionally, the determining a resonance profile comprises excluding at least one specified excluded frequency from the resonance profile, where the excluded frequency may be a resonant frequency of a non-targeted reflector.

Optionally, the transmitting is by a plurality of antennas. The method optionally includes synchronizing the plurality of antennas to form an antenna array.

Optionally, the method further comprises measuring radiation reradiated from a target location over a plurality of frequencies, the measuring being performed from a first location, and optionally a second location. Optionally, the method further comprises analyzing the measurements from the first location, and optionally the second location, to determine at least one resonant frequency of the target reflector, wherein the target reflector is located within the target location. Optionally, the method further comprises analyzing the measurements to identify reflectors located in the target location. Optionally, the method further comprises selecting one of the identified reflectors as the target reflector.

Optionally, the method further comprises: transmitting RF radiation from a plurality of coupled antennas, measuring the absorption of the transmitted RF radiation and determining a size of the object from the measurements, and may further comprise selecting the transmission profile in accordance with the determined size.

Optionally, the method further comprises placing the target reflector in proximity to the object.

Optionally, the method further comprises positioning a shielding material selected to shield a location from the reradiation.

The object may be in contact with the target reflector or may be physically-separated from the target reflector.

Optionally, the method further comprises positioning a transmitter for performing the transmitting in accordance with a location of the target reflector. Optionally, the positioning is further in accordance with a location of the object.

Optionally, the resonance profile comprises a respective reflection level of the target reflector at a plurality of RF frequencies.

Optionally, the resonant frequency comprises a frequency having a respective reflection level greater than a specified level.

According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a wireless transmission apparatus for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflective weapon. The apparatus includes a memory and a transmitter. The memory stores a weapon transmission profile, adapted to the resonance profile of a reflective weapon. The weapon transmission profile includes at least one resonant frequency of the reflective weapon. The transmitter transmits RF radiation toward a target weapon in accordance with the weapon transmission profile, so as to reradiate the RF radiation from the target weapon onto a proximate object.

Optionally, the weapon comprises a firearm.

Optionally, the transmitter comprises a wideband transmitter or a narrowband transmitter configured to transmit at the at least one resonant frequency of the reflective weapon.

Optionally, the transmitter is configured to transmit over a frequency band of at least 20 MHz to 2 GHz, 188 MHz to 500 MHz, 100 MHz to 188 MHz or 600 MHz to 1.5 GHz.

Optionally, the apparatus further comprises a database comprising respective resonance profiles of a plurality of weapon types.

Optionally, the apparatus further comprises a power adjuster configured for adjusting a power of the transmission.

Optionally, the weapon transmission profile further comprises at least one of: a transmission power, a transmission bandwidth, a transmission direction and a transmission type.

Optionally, the apparatus is portable, and may be handheld.

Optionally, the apparatus further comprises a shield configured for blocking the reradiated RF radiation.

According to a third aspect of the present invention there is provided a wireless transmission system for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector. The wireless transmission system includes a profile database, a reflector type selector and a transmitter. The profile database includes a plurality of transmission profiles, where each of the transmission profiles is adapted to a resonance profile of a respective reflector type, and each of the transmission profiles includes at least one resonant frequency of the respective reflector type. The reflector type selector is associated with the profile database, and serves for selecting one of the reflector types. The transmitter, which is associated with the reflector type selector, transmits RF radiation toward a target reflector in accordance with the respective transmission profile of the selected reflector type, so as to reradiate the RF radiation from the target reflector onto a proximate object.

Optionally, the transmitter comprises a wideband transmitter or a narrowband transmitter configured to transmit at the at least one resonant frequency.

Optionally, the transmitter is configured to transmit over at least the frequencies included in the transmission profiles.

Optionally, the apparatus further comprises: a reflection measurer, configured for measuring radiation reflected from the target reflector during an RF transmission over a plurality of frequencies, and an analyzer, associated with the reflection measurer, configured for analyzing the measurements to determine at least one resonant frequency of the target reflector. Optionally, the apparatus further comprises a transmission profile generator configured for generating a transmission profile of the target reflector in accordance with the analysis.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for adapting an RF transmission to a reflector located within a target location. The method includes the steps of: measuring radiation reflected from the target location during RF transmission over a plurality of frequencies, analyzing the measurements to determine at least one resonant frequency of a reflector located within the target location, defining a transmission profile in accordance with the analyzing, the transmission profile comprising the at least one resonant frequency of the reflector, and transmitting RF radiation towards the target location in accordance with the defined transmission profile, so as to reradiate the RF radiation from the target reflector onto a proximate object.

Optionally, the method further comprises identifying a type of a reflector located in the target location according to the at least one resonant frequency.

Optionally, the method further comprises performing a sweep waveform transmission over a specified RF frequency band, and performing the measuring during the sweep waveform transmission and/or performing a pulse transmission so as to generate RF radiation over a specified RF frequency band, and performing the measuring during the pulse transmission.

Optionally, the analyzing is in accordance with a relative location of a transmitter generating the RF transmission over a plurality of frequencies and a location of the measuring, and may further include measuring radiation reflected from the target location at an additional location and including the measurements from the additional location in the analyzing.

Optionally, the method further comprises the analyzing comprises determining a plurality of frequencies reflected from the target location and selecting one of the determined frequencies as the resonant frequency.

Optionally, the selecting is in accordance with a selection criterion defined to reduce undesired reflection from reflective elements other than the target reflector.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention there is provided a heating system. The heating system includes at least one reflector element and a transmitter. Each reflector element has a resonance profile which includes at least one resonant frequency, and is positionable in proximity to an object to be heated. The transmitter serves for transmitting RF radiation in accordance with a transmission profile matching the resonance profile, wherein the transmission profile is selected so as to heat the object with RF radiation reradiated from the reflector element, and wherein the transmission profile comprises the at least one resonant frequency of the reflector element.

Optionally, the system further comprises a controller configured for adjusting the transmission profile during the transmitting.

Optionally, the controller is configured to adjust the transmission profile in accordance with measurements from a temperature sensor.

Optionally, the system further comprises a temperature sensor, for measuring a temperature of the object, and for providing the temperature to the controller.

The present invention, in some embodiments thereof, enables the delivery of RF energy to a distant object by reflecting transmitted RF energy from a reflector onto the object, even when the exact characteristics of the reflector are not known.

Unless otherwise defined, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although methods and materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the present invention, examples of suitable methods and materials are described below. In case of conflict, the patent specification, including definitions, will control. In addition, the materials, methods, and examples are illustrative only and not intended to be limiting.

Implementation of the method and system of the present invention involves performing or completing selected tasks or steps manually, automatically, or a combination thereof. Moreover, according to actual instrumentation and equipment of preferred embodiments of the method and system of the present invention, several selected steps could be implemented by hardware or by software on any operating system of any firmware or a combination thereof. For example, as hardware, selected steps of the invention could be implemented as a chip or a circuit. As software, selected steps of the invention could be implemented as a plurality of software instructions being executed by a computer using any suitable operating system. In any case, selected steps of the method and system of the invention could be described as being performed by a data processor, such as a computing platform for executing a plurality of instructions.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention is herein described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings. With specific reference now to the drawings in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of the preferred embodiments of the present invention only, and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention. In this regard, no attempt is made to show structural details of the invention in more detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the invention, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how the several forms of the invention may be embodied in practice.

In the drawings:

FIG. **1***a* shows an expanded view of a tip of a reflector and the locations of the probes in the reflector's vicinity;

FIG. **1***b* shows simulation results of the strength of the reflected electric field as the distance of the probe from the reflector increases;

FIG. **1***c* shows two objects and a reflector proximate to one of the objects;

FIGS. **2***a*-**2***e* show simulation results of the energy delivered to the objects of FIG. **1***c;*

FIG. **2***f* shows simulation results for the surface current, electric field and resultant power loss density (W/m3) for the reflector of FIG. **1***c;*

FIG. **2***g* shows simulation results for surface current, electric field and resultant power loss density (W/m3) for a reflector of length 33 cm.;

FIGS. **3***a*-**3***f* show simulation results of the energy directed by a reflector into two objects over the frequency range of 145 MHz to 371 MHz;

FIG. **3***g* shows a schematic representation of a location containing a target reflector and three objects;

FIG. **4***a* is a simplified flowchart of a method for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS. **4***b* and **4***c* show simulation results of the resonance of a reflector in free space (without fat) and in the vicinity of a fatty mass, at a first and a second probe location respectively.

FIG. **4***d* shows an exemplary embodiment of an intruder repellant system;

FIGS. **5***a* and **5***b* are simplified block diagrams of a wireless transmission system for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector, according to a first and second preferred embodiment of the present invention respectively;

FIG. **6** is a schematic representation of an exemplary system with a parabolic antenna transmitting towards a target reflector;

FIG. **7***a* is a schematic representation of an AK-47 rifle;

FIG. **7***b* is a schematic figure showing the relative positions of an assailant and a hostage;

FIG. **7***c* shows a power loss density (W/m3) in the assailant and hostage during RF transmission;

FIG. **7***d* shows a power loss density (W/m^3) in the assailant and hostage during RF transmission in a two-dimension cut plane of a top view;

FIG. **7***e* shows the equivalent hot spots in the assailant and hostage during RF transmission;

FIG. **7***f* shows a top view of hot spots in the assailant during RF transmission;

FIG. **8** is a simplified block diagram of a heating system, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **9***a* is a simplified flowchart of a method of determining a resonant profile of a reflector in a target location, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **9***b* is a simplified flowchart of a method for adapting an RF transmission to a reflector located within a target location, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **10** shows simulation results of the S**21** coefficients between two ports with and without a 20 cm. passive resonator; and

FIG. **11** is a simplified flowchart of a method for determining the proximity of an object to a reflector, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

The present embodiments are of a system and method which may be used to concentrate RF radiation in a distant object. Specifically, some of the present embodiments match the parameters of the transmitted RF radiation to the reflective characteristics of a target reflector near an absorbing object, so that RF radiation is reflected into the absorbing object. Selection of the transmission parameters is optionally performed while treating the target reflector and the absorbing object as a system.

The present embodiments do not require that either the reflector or the object into which RF radiation is transmitted be contained in a cavity or chamber. The present embodiments are therefore suitable for open-space applications, outdoors as well as indoors, for example in the hostage situations described below.

The embodiments below describe a transmitter having a single, typically parabolic, transmission antenna. However, alternate embodiments may utilize any antenna providing the required radiated pattern, including, for example, an antenna array (with one or more feeds, having controlled phases), loop antenna, wide band antenna, fractal antenna, directional antenna, helix antenna, and further including operating multiple antennas separately or coherently.

The principles and operation of a method for concentrating electro-magnetic energy on a remotely-located object, and embodiments thereof, according to the present invention may be better understood with reference to the drawings and accompanying descriptions.

In the following, parts that are essentially the same as those in previous figures are given the same reference numerals and are not described again except as necessary for an understanding of a given embodiment.

In order to illustrate the operation of the invention according to exemplary embodiments, a simulation was performed of the effects of reflected RF radiation on surrounding objects. In the simulation, one of the objects is close to the reflector whereas the second object is more distant from the reflector. As demonstrated below, by transmitting RF radiation towards the reflector at its resonant frequency, high levels of energy are directed into the first object while the second object is affected only slightly, if at all.

FIGS. **1***c*-**3** present simulation results for the transmission of RF radiation to an object via a reflector. The simulation for FIGS. **1***c*-**3** was carried out as described above for FIGS. **1***a*-**1***b*. As demonstrated by the simulation (and detailed below), the reflector causes a concentration of energy in the nearby object, mainly in the vicinity of the ends of the reflector. The radiation pattern of the reflector is seen to be essentially that of a regular dipole antenna of a calculable effective length (for example see Eqn. 1 below).

Reference is now made to FIG. **1***c*, which shows two objects, **100** and **110**, where object **100** is proximate to reflector **120** and object **110** is distant from reflector **120** by a distance d of 44 cm. Both objects **100** and **110** are modeled as cylinders of a fatty material having a length of 55.5 cm and radius of 6 cm. Reflector **120** is modeled as a metallic cylinder having a length of 45.5 cm and diameter of 2 cm. In the simulation, all the bodies (objects and reflector) were irradiated by an RF transmission of 235.6 MHz. The radiation arrives at reflector **120** (and objects **100** and **110**) with an electric field strength of about 100 V/m. As a result, the reflector reradiates the RF energy, thus becoming a passive source.

FIGS. **2***a*-**2***e* show simulation results illustrating the absorption due to the radiation of the passive source and the effect of distance on the delivery of RF radiation to an object near the reflector and to an object remote therefrom. FIGS. **2***f*-**2***g* show variations in the respective reflective properties of two reflectors, having different proportions than the reflectors of FIGS. **2***a*-**2***e*, as a function of frequency. The proper selection of the characteristics of the transmitted RF radiation (that is, the proper definition of the transmission profile) is seen to result in high energy levels within portions of object **100**, while having a significantly smaller effect on the more distant object **110**.

FIGS. **2***a*-**2***e* show simulation results of the RF radiation delivered to objects **100** and **110** by reradiation. Higher RF radiation levels are indicated by darker shading of the object. HH The objects are presented in a cross-sectional view, from planar distances of −1.5 cm, −0.5 cm, 1 cm, and 2.5 cm. As seen in FIGS. **2***a*-**2***e*, reflector **120** causes a high concentration of energy in object **100**, mainly near the ends of reflector **120**.

It was shown that while the RF radiation delivered to object **100** exceeds 7 kW/m3, the RF radiation delivered to object **110** rises only to 100 W/m3.

The geometry and material of the reflector and its close surroundings determine its reflective behavior as a passive source (i.e. its radiation pattern) and the coupled frequency. In the simulation it is seen that reflector **120** conforms to the expected half-dipole antenna radiation pattern, as affected by the proximity to a fatty mass.

The level of RF radiation reradiated by the reflector is frequency-dependent. Only frequencies for which the reflector is structured as a passive source will be directed from the reflector towards nearby objects.

Reference is now made to FIG. **2***f*, which shows a plot of surface current, electric field on the surface of reflector **120** and resultant power loss density (W/m3) in object **100** obtained in the above simulation. It is seen that all three variables have a maximum value at 235.6 MHz, indicating that reflector **120** is highly reflective at 235.6 MHz and corresponding to the results seen in FIGS. **2***a*-**2***e*.

Reference is now made to FIG. **2***g*, which shows simulation results for surface current, electric field and resultant power loss density (W/m3) for a reflector of length 33 cm (the other conditions being identical to those described above for FIGS. **1***c*-**2***f*). It is seen that this reflector serves as a passive source for frequencies of approximately 290 MHz, which are shown as non-reflective for the 44 cm. reflector of FIG. **2***f*.

FIGS. **3***a*-**3***f* show simulation results of the energy directed by a reflector **320** into proximate object **300** and distant object **310** over the frequency range of 145 MHz to 371 MHz. Each figure depicts the energy reradiated by reflector **320** and absorbed in objects **300** and **310** at a different transmitted frequency. Reflector **320** is modeled as a rod of length 33 cm and a 2 cm diameter, with strong reflective properties at approximately 290 MHz. Objects **300** and **310** are modeled as fatty ellipsoids with same dimensions as described above in FIG. **1***c*. It is seen that at a cross-section of the objects (calculated at a cross-section of 0.115 m from the bottoms of objects **300** and **310** on the z-axis), the energy level in object **300** rises from about 320 W/m3 at 145 MHz to about 5.1 kW/m3 at 280 MHz, and then drops to 600 W/m3 at 371 MHz. In contrast, the energy level in object **300** remains at 0-100 W/m3 over the entire frequency band.

Before explaining at least one embodiment of the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited

in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments or of being practiced or carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein is for the purpose of description and should not be regarded as limiting.

For purposes of better understanding the present embodiments, FIG. **3***g* shows a schematic representation of a location containing a target reflector **330** and three objects **340**, **350** and **395**. Target reflector **330** is located in proximity to object **340** and is more distant from objects **350** and **395**. In the exemplary scenario shown in FIG. **3***g* objects **340** **350**, and **395** are modeled as humans (as would be expected, for example, in the security embodiment discussed below). As described below, by generating and transmitting RF radiation at a resonant frequency or frequencies of target reflector **330**, for example using a transmitter **360** with an antenna **370**, high levels of RF radiation are reradiated towards object **340**. Lower levels of RF radiation will reach object **350**, in inverse proportion to the distance, depending on the reflector radiation pattern at the specific frequency and spatial conditions. Additional reflectors, such as reflectors **335** and **380**, may also be present. However, if the transmitted frequency is not a resonant frequency of reflector **380**, reflector **380** will not reflect RF radiation towards object **350**.

Reference is now made to FIG. **4***a*, which is a simplified flowchart of a method for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. The RF radiation is concentrated on the object by transmitting RF radiation towards a target reflector in proximity to the object, so as to cause it to reradiate onto the object. The transmission frequency and power, reflector shape and type, object shape and type, and other parameters affect the amount, rate and spatial profile of energy absorption.

The present embodiments are suitable for concentrating RF radiation upon any object capable of absorbing the radiation. For example, the object may be a person or animal, or may be an inanimate object.

The capability of an object to absorb RF radiation is given by its dielectric conductivity (see Arthur Von Hippel, Dielectric Materials and Application, Artech House, pp: 3-5, 1995). Dielectric conductivity is a factor which represents angular frequency and loss factor. Dielectric conductivity sums over all dissipative effects and may represent an actual conductivity as well. In the biological literature the electrical characteristics of a tissue are generally denoted its bulk electrical properties (see K. R. Foster and H. P. Schwan, "Dielectric properties of tissues—a review", in C. Polk and E. Postow, eds. "Handbook of Biological Effects of Electromagnetic Radiation", 2nd ed., CRC press, Boca Raton, Fla., 1995).

The target reflector and the object may be in free space or may be positioned in a chamber, as long as the chamber walls do not impede the RF transmission towards the target reflector. A barrier or wall may be present between the target reflector and the object, provided it does not impede the reradiation from the target reflector towards the object. In an embodiment of the invention, the RF radiation is delivered to the proximate object via a chain of target reflectors, in which case a barrier may be present provided it does not impeded reradiation from the first target reflector to the second target reflector (and so forth) leading eventually to the absorbing object. If desired, a shielding material (see **390** of FIG. **3***g*) may be positioned relative to the target reflector to shield desired directions from the reradiated RF energy.

In step **410** a target reflector is selected, and a level of power to be conveyed to the target reflector is selected as well. The level of power is preferably selected to result in the desired accumulation of energy in a proximate object (also named herein the object or absorbing object). Note that although the target reflector may be in direct contact with the object, the target reflector and object may be physically separated, as the RF radiation is reradiated by the target reflector and therefore may also be delivered to an object which is not in physical contact with the target reflector.

In the following, the terms "proximity" and "proximate object" indicate an object within a distance from the reflector that enables the required level of power to be delivered to the objects, given the power constraints of the transmitter and antenna transmitting the RF radiation towards the reflector, and preferably in accordance with physical properties of the target reflector. Preferably, the distance between the target reflector and the proximate object is less than 1 cm, or the target reflector and proximate object are in physical contact.

In a preferred embodiment, a power level is selected such that the RF radiation delivered to the absorbing object is maximized while avoiding delivery of undesired levels of RF radiation to other bodies in the vicinity of the reflector. Such a power level may be determined by specifying a maximal level of radiation which may be delivered to the other body or bodies, selecting a transmission profile in accordance with the resonance properties of the target reflector and then calculating the level of radiation arriving at the other body or bodies. If the maximal level is exceeded, the power level(s) specified in the transmission profile are reduced until the specified maximum level is not exceeded. For example, in the security embodiments described below, a power level may be selected so that the negative effect on the assailant is maximal, with the proviso that the negative effect on an innocent is within an acceptable limit.

In step **420**, a resonance profile is determined for the target reflector. The resonance profile preferably provides a respective reflection level (e.g. reflection coefficient) for multiple frequencies. The resonance profile includes at least one resonant frequency of the target reflector that is an RF frequency which will be reradiated by the target reflector in the manner described above.

The resonant frequency need not be the frequency yielding the maximum level of reflection, but any frequency having adequate reflective properties. For example any frequency having a reflection level above a specified value may be considered a resonant frequency. A resonant frequency may be one or more of:

An absolute or local resonance peak frequency

A frequency within a specified frequency band surrounding a resonance peak frequency (for example a resonant frequency may be defined as any frequency within the 3 dB bandwidth of the resonance peak)

A frequency having a transmission coefficient having a value that is below the "background" transmission coefficient by at least a specified value. The "background" transmission coefficient corresponds to the transmission coefficient that would be obtained at the same location without the target reflector present (which may be measured or estimated), or the transmission coefficient at adjacent frequencies of the sweep. For example, a resonant frequency may be defined as a frequency with return loss that is at least 3 dB greater than the response without the passive source present, or relative to other sweep frequencies.

A frequency having a transmission coefficient below a specified value, and falling within a known or anticipated frequency range, may be deemed to be a resonant frequency

even if there is no resonance peak at that frequency, provided that its return loss is greater than a specified value. For example, if a resonant frequency is expected at a given frequency and the return loss at that frequency is 3 dB or more, the given frequency may be used as a resonant frequency, even if adjacent frequencies display a similar return loss.

A frequency band calculated for a specified range of $\epsilon_{r,eff}$ (see Eqns. 1-3 below.)

A harmonic of another reflective frequency.

It may be desired to ensure that certain frequencies are not transmitted, in order to prevent reflection by non-targeted reflectors which are known or suspected to be present. For example, it may be desired to reflect RF radiation into an assailant holding a weapon, while avoiding reflection by other objects (e.g. personal items such as keys) which may be located close to other people on the scene.

Accordingly, in an optional further embodiment at least one frequency is excluded from the resonance profile. In an exemplary embodiment, the excluded frequency is selected to be a resonant frequency of a non-targeted reflector. The resonant frequency of the non-targeted reflector may be known or estimated from measurements performed as the scene (see FIG. **9***a*).

In one embodiment, RF radiation is delivered to the absorbing object via a chain of two or more reflectors. Each reflector in the chain (other than the first reflector) reradiates RF energy arriving from its predecessor, until the RF radiation arrives at the object. In the present embodiment, the resonant frequency is selected to have adequate reflective properties for all reflectors. Namely, the transmission frequency is selected to be a common resonant frequency (or harmonic) of all reflectors in the chain.

For example, in the context of a security embodiment, utilizing a chain of reflectors enables creating a passive source from a first reflector (e.g. a gun held by a first assailant) that is positioned at a location which is in communication with both the transmitting antenna and a second reflector (e.g. a gun held by a second assailant) that is nearby the absorbing object (e.g. a hostile communication device). The first passive source (the first gun) irradiates the second passive source (the second gun), which in turn directs the RF radiation onto the absorbing object (communication device).

The resonance profile may also be determined by measurement and analysis of RF radiation reflected from the target reflector, as described for FIGS. **9***a*-**10** below. Alternately the resonance profile may be retrieved from a memory or database accessible by the transmitter, input by a user, or received by a data communication.

In step **430** a transmission profile which matches the resonance profile is selected. The transmission profile includes transmission at one or more resonant frequencies provided in the resonance profile.

The transmission profile provides the characteristics of the RF radiation which is to be transmitted towards the target reflector. The transmission profile preferably defines transmission parameters (e.g. combinations of power, individual frequencies and/or frequency sweeps around the resonances, a frequency band calculated for a specified range of $\epsilon_{r,eff}$, pulse and or CW transmission, different polarizations, wait times for transmitted frequencies and other possibilities) to ensure that the reflector radiates regardless of orientation, and thus provides the desired effect on the absorbing object.

Non-limiting examples of parameters which may be included in the transmission profile are:

1. Transmission frequency—may be a specified RF frequency or frequencies, over a continuous RF frequency band, several non-continuous RF frequency bands, or any other desired definition of the transmitted frequencies.
2. Transmission power—may be uniform for all frequencies, or may vary over the transmitted frequencies.
3. Frequency dwell time—may be uniform for all frequencies (for example a constant-rate frequency sweep) or may vary over different frequencies
4. Transmission type—may be continuous wave (CW), pulsed, sweep, multiple frequency transmission or spread spectrum.
5. Direction of transmission.

In one embodiment, the transmission profile is selected by selecting a resonant frequency from the resonance profile, and calculating a transmission power required to provide the specified level of power to the target reflector. An example of how such a calculation may be performed is discussed in the context of FIG. **6** below.

In a further embodiment, the transmission profile is defined for substantially simultaneous transmission by multiple antennas (or devices). In such a case, the power transmitted from each antenna may be reduced and/or a broader bandwidth may be obtained, enabling the reduction of the weight and cost of each unit.

Preferably, the transmission profile includes a respective, dedicated profile for each transmitting antenna to enable defining separate (but coordinated) transmission parameters for each of the antennas. Moreover, the transmission profile may be defined so that two or more antennas are synchronized in phase to obtain an antenna array. A potential benefit of such an antenna array is an increase in the overall directivity of the transmitted signal.

In order to synchronize the antennas, it is preferred that each antenna is provided with the location and properties of at least one other antenna. This may be done manually, may be predetermined or calculated, or may be obtained using locating devices as known in the art (e.g. GPS or laser locators).

In an exemplary embodiment, when transmission is performed by an antenna array, one antenna unit acts as a master and regulates and/or times the activation of the other antenna units (operating as slaves). The master antenna may also indicate the placement of the slave antennas (e.g. instruct the operators to change location) and may dictate the transmission profile of each slave antenna so as to improve the performance of the array. In an alternative embodiment, the synchronization is performed in sequence, with each antenna unit being regulated by its own master and in turn regulating the activity of a slave (except for the initial master and the final slave).

The transmission profile is defined over a portion of the RF frequency band. In one embodiment the transmission profile is defined for 20 MHz to 10 GHz. In alternate embodiments the transmission profile is defined over a narrower frequency band or bands, to accommodate system considerations such as transmitter type or a specific application.

A major consideration directing the selection of a frequency span is the expected resonance of the target reflector. The required range typically depends upon the structure of the target reflector (e.g. the length in an essentially linear object), and the calculated deviation from the expected range because of near objects and other spatial considerations, such as the position relative to the active antenna. Preferably, the transmission frequency and/or other parameters such as antenna pattern are calculated from known or estimated properties of the target reflector, and, more preferably, additionally from properties of nearby bodies and/or the surrounding medium.

In a first embodiment, the transmission frequency (or frequencies) is defined within a frequency range of 20 MHz to 2 GHz, for irradiating elongated reflectors ranging in size between 8-750 cm. The frequency range of 20 MHz to 2 GHz is particularly suitable for targeting reflectors comprising weapons, such as guns or rifles or portions thereof (e.g. sights in sniper rifles). Sub-ranges may be used for more directed security embodiments. In an alternate embodiment, a frequency range of 188 MHz to 500 MHz is selected for targeting conventional guns ranging in size between 30 to 80 cm. In another embodiment, a frequency range of 100 MHz-188 MHz is selected for targeting longer guns (e.g. 80-150 cm). In yet another embodiment, a range of 600 MHz to 1.5 GHz is selected for targeting a portion of a gun (e.g. a sight piece of 10-25 cm).

In a second embodiment, the transmission frequency (or frequencies) is defined for a frequency range above 3 GHz. This range may be particularly suitable for the crowd control embodiment discussed herein, in which the reflectors may be small personal objects such as keys, watches, and jewelry.

In a further preferred embodiment, the transmitted RF radiation may be emitted in a frequency or band of frequencies close to or surrounding a known effective frequency range (e.g. +/−25% or +/−30% or less of a resonant peak frequency), such that at least a portion of the RF radiation produces a desired effect. Such a frequency or frequency band may be also derived from advance experimentation, providing an effective range to cover many deviations in position and surroundings. Although the present embodiment may be less energy efficient or less effective due to the lower levels of RF radiation which are reflected, it enables obtaining the desired effect even when the optimal transmission frequency is not known.

The resonant frequency of a given target reflector may be affected by the medium in which it is placed and by its surroundings. For example, the optimal transmission frequency for a given target reflector may differ when the target is held in close proximity to a body (e.g. a gun hanging along a holder's body) or when the target reflector is more distant from the body (e.g. the gun is placed on a table). Moreover, since it is likely that the target reflector will not have a pure rod shape, additional deviation may occur from the expected resonant frequency.

In a further embodiment of the present invention, the transmission profile is adjusted based on considerations of the target reflector's surroundings and/or shape, in order to optimize the selected transmission frequency to achieve a desired effect.

If the reflector is located in a chamber, the chamber may affect resonance properties of the reflector. In an optional embodiment, the transmission profile is adjusted based on considerations of the chamber surrounding the object.

The following demonstrates the effects of surrounding medium on the resonance of the reflector. In a simulation in free space, the resonance frequency for a rod shaped 45.5 cm reflector was 271 MHz (ff·s.). As shown in Eqn. 1, this frequency corresponds to a half wavelength dipole antenna (λ/2) with an effective length of 55.3 cm (taking into account the rod thickness and possibly its detailed structure).

$$f_{free\ space} = 271\ \text{MHz} \rightarrow \lambda/2 = \frac{c}{2 \times f_{f.s.}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 271 \times 10^6} = 0.553\text{m} \quad (1)$$

In a simulation of the same rod in vicinity of fatty materials, a lower resonance frequency of 237 MHz was obtained, corresponding to an equivalent half wavelength dipole antenna of length 0.632 m:

$$f_{near\ fat} = 237\ \text{MHz} \rightarrow \lambda/2 = \frac{c}{2 \times f_{n.f.}} = \frac{3 \times 10^8}{2 \times 237 \times 10^6} = 0.632\text{m} \quad (2)$$

The correlation between the results may be shown using the effectiveness of the permittivity ($\epsilon_{r,eff}$; a dielectric property corresponding to frequency) as follows:

$$l = \frac{\lambda}{2} = \frac{\lambda_{eff}}{2} = \frac{\lambda/\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r,eff}}}{2} = \frac{\lambda/2}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r,eff}}} \quad (3)$$

$$0.553 = \frac{0.632}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r,eff}}} \rightarrow \boxed{\varepsilon_{r,eff} = 1.306}$$

$\epsilon_{r,eff}$ ranges between 1 to 5 (air and 100% fat, respectively). Inserting these values into the above formula results in:

$$\varepsilon_r = 1 \rightarrow \lambda_{min} = 1.106\ m \rightarrow f_{max} = 271\ \text{MHz}$$

$$\varepsilon_r = 5 \rightarrow \lambda_{max} = 2.47\ m \rightarrow f_{min} = 121\ \text{MHz}$$

Thus the resonant frequency may range between 121 MHz and 271 MHz under different conditions.

FIGS. **4***b* and **4***c* show additional simulation results of the resonance of a reflector in free space (without fat) and near a fatty material (having a length of 55.5 cm and radius of 6 cm), at a first and a second probe location respectively. The simulated reflector was a model of an AK-47 rifle having two elongated metallic portions, and a barrel approximately 65 cm in length and an inserted cartridge extending about 33 cm (see FIG. **7***a*). Probe **1** was located at the end of the 65 cm barrel and probe **2** was located at the edge of the cartridge.

The equivalent electric lengths depicted in FIG. **4***b* are 0.882 m for free space resonance and 1.02 m in the vicinity of fat.

Thus, the effective permittivity in free space is:

$$0.882 = \frac{1.02}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r,eff}}} \quad (4)$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_{r,eff} = 1.33}$$

After calculating the corresponds electric lengths of FIG. **4***c*, which are 0.508 m in free space and 0.6 m in the vicinity of fat, the following effective permittivity is obtained:

$$0.508 = \frac{0.6}{\sqrt{\varepsilon_{r,eff}}} \quad (5)$$

$$\boxed{\varepsilon_{r,eff} = 1.39}$$

It is seen that adjusting the transmission profile to account for the surroundings of the reflector may result in more efficient transmission of the RF radiation into the object.

In light of the above discussion, the present method preferably includes the further step of determining the resonant frequency in the transmission profile in accordance with one or more of the following:

1) The shape and position of the target reflector
2) The composition of the target reflector
3) The medium in which the target reflector is placed
4) The properties of a body or bodies in the vicinity of the target reflector (where the term vicinity indicates an object close enough to the target reflector to substantially affect the reflector's resonant properties). In this context, the body may or may not be the absorbing object toward which the RF radiation is directed.

The information used to determine the resonant frequency may be based on known information (such as known dimensions of a particular type of reflector), or obtained by observation or measurement.

In an embodiment of the invention, the transmission profile defines a transmission in which the transmitted RF frequency is swept across a portion of one or more of the high reflection peaks. The sweep may be over several non-contiguous bands, if more than one continuous band satisfies the criteria for the given situation.

In step **440**, RF radiation is transmitted towards the target reflector in accordance with the transmission profile. The transmitted RF radiation is thus reradiated (i.e. reflected) from the target reflector. In this manner, RF radiation is directed from the target reflector into nearby objects.

In a first preferred embodiment, appropriate for example for security, crowd control and intruder repellant systems, the transmission power is set to cause discomfort to an animal in proximity to the reflector. As used herein the term animal includes humans, domestic and non-domestic animals (both mammalian and non-mammalian). The transmission power is preferably set in order to provide the desired amount of discomfort.

In a crowd control embodiment, the transmitted frequency is set to reflect off of commonly carried items such as keys, watches and belt buckles.

In an intruder repellant embodiment, a perimeter surrounding an area, or portion of the perimeter, of reflectors is established, with the reflectors having a specified transmission profile. RF radiation at the specified transmission profile is directed at the perimeter so that increasing discomfort is caused as the animal (human or otherwise) approaches the perimeter and comes into the proximity of one or more of the reflectors. The present embodiment may serve to contain an animal within a specified area, as well as to prevent predators from entering the area. Measuring the effective coefficient of reflection may allow evaluation of the size of the animal entering the area, and enable transmission only for animals of certain sizes.

FIG. **4***d* shows an exemplary embodiment of an intruder repellant system; which includes a perimeter of reflectors **480**.**1**-**480**.*n* and a transmitter **490** which transmits RF radiation towards the reflectors. The RF radiation is transmitted with a transmission profile which includes a resonant frequency of each of the reflectors **480**.**1**-**480**.*n*. When an animal **496** approaches the perimeter, it receives increasing levels of reflected RF radiation causing it to move away from the perimeter.

Typically reflectors **480**.**1**-**480**.*n* are of the same shape and composition, and thus have a common resonant frequency. Alternately, different types of reflectors (having different sizes and/or shapes and consequently different resonance profiles) may be used in order to obtain the desired influence on the animal. In an exemplary embodiment, the different types of resonators are positioned so that an animal passing between different pairs of resonators will feel different levels of discomfort, and will therefore cross the perimeter at the desired location.

At times it is desired to activate an intruder detection or repellent system only when the intruder is a human adult or large wildlife. To that end, it is possible to add a means for detecting intruders that identifies those intruders that are to be repelled. Such detecting means may include any means known in the art, including security fences and closed observation using closed circuit cameras. An alternative detecting means comprises the use of two or more antennas coupled to one to the other across the perimeter or a portion thereof (see antennas **495**.**1** and **495**.**2** of FIG. **4***d*). When an intruder (e.g. an animal) passes between the antennas, the antennas detect RF radiation absorption which is proportionate to the size of the animal.

The size of the intruder may be calculated from the absorption data by size detector **496**, for example using measurements of the input reflection coefficient **511** and/or transfer coefficients **S21** to assess size, as discussed below. In a first embodiment, the system serves for intruder detection only. Notice of the intruder may be handled in any desired manner, for example by notifying a guard or sounding an alarm. In a second embodiment, the calculated size is used to select or calculate the required transmission profile. Thus an RF signal may be transmitted only when animals above a given size are detected, and ignoring small animals such as cats and dog. Upon detection of an intruder of the proper size (above a predetermined safe threshold), the RF radiation is transmitted to reflectors in the perimeter (or a relevant portion thereof) thereby causing discomfort to the intruder.

The method of transmitting RF radiation from multiple coupled antennas, measuring the absorption of the transmitted RF radiation by an object located between said coupled antennas, and determining a size (or any other parameter that may be deduced from the measurements) of the object from the measurements, is appropriate for other embodiments of the present invention in which it is desired to control the transmission based on the size of the absorbing object.

In a security system embodiment, the transmission power is set to cause pain to a human in proximity to the target reflector, as described below. A power level may be selected so that the negative effect on the assailant (i.e. magnitude of RF radiation delivered to the assailant) is maximal, with the proviso that the negative effect on an innocent is within an acceptable limit. It is however suggested that at times a minimal damage to an innocent would be acceptable in order, for example, to save his life.

In an additional preferred embodiment, appropriate for example for a heating system (see below), the method includes the further step of setting the transmission power to heat the object. The transmission power is set so as to cause a temperature rise in the object, preferably to a desired value and/or at a desired rate. Preferably, the temperature of the object itself is measured, and the transmission profile is adjusted in accordance with the measurements, so as to obtain the desired temperature increase.

In a preferred embodiment, an initial step of placing one or more target reflectors near the object is performed. This step is suitable, for example, in the heating system embodiment. The target reflector(s) may be shaped, positioned and constructed of a material so as to obtain a required EM energy absorption pattern, such as uniformity throughout the object. For example, if the reflector is not made from a perfect conductor the RF radiation directed at the reflector will cause the

reflector temperature to rise. The reflector will then heat the object by both RF radiation heating and conduction heating.

Other embodiments do not require the placement of the target reflector, but rather utilize an already present reflector, for example in the security system embodiment. In a first embodiment, the transmitter location is fixed. The transmitter transmits an RF signal having a selected transmission profile. When a reflector which is reflective at a currently transmitted frequency or frequencies approaches the transmitter, the reflector reradiates the transmitted RF radiation with increasing levels as the reflector comes closer to the transmitter.

Alternately, an existing reflector may be utilized by determining the location of the target reflector (and optionally the object as well), and positioning the transmitter in accordance with the determined locations.

Reference is now made to FIG. **5***a*, which is a simplified block diagram of a wireless transmission system for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector, according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention. Transmission system **500** includes transmitter **510** and antenna **530**. During operation, transmitter **510** transmits RF radiation (also named the RF signal) in accordance with the parameter values provided in transmission profile **520**, so that the transmitted RF signal is reradiated by the target reflector. Antenna **530** is selected to be appropriate for transmission of the RF signal defined by the transmission profile, and may, for example, be a reflector antenna or an antenna array.

Transmitter **510** may be a wideband transmitter, providing a flexible, generalized system. Alternately transmitter **510** may be a narrowband transmitter suitable for transmission at the frequency or frequencies of the transmission profile (e.g. a magnetron), possibly resulting in a simplified system in terms of price, size and efficiency. Transmitter **510** may be continuous wave (CW) or pulsed (which may utilize a lower power amplifier compared to CW with similar results).

Transmitter **510** preferably includes an RF signal generator and amplifier, which are designed to provide an output RF signal having the required frequency characteristics and output power, in accordance with transmission profile **520** and other system constraints.

Transmission system **500** may also include a control unit **550** and/or user interface **540**. Control unit **550** controls the transmitter components (such as an RF signal generator or RF amplifier) and/or antenna **530**, so as produce and transmit the required RF frequencies at the desired power, as defined by the transmission profile **520**. User interface **540** gives the user the ability to control the transmission system and/or to specify or modify transmission profile **520**. Control unit **550** and/or user interface **540** may also participate in sweep measurements to obtain information regarding the target reflector, by the process described for example in FIGS. **9***a*-**10** below.

In an embodiment, transmission system **500** further includes profile calculator **560**, which serves to calculate and/or update the transmission profile. This calculation may be based on measurements (e.g. of absorption an absorptive object in the vicinity of the target reflector), externally provided information (e.g. properties of objects known to be near the target reflector) and/or information stored in a database.

In a preferred embodiment, transmission system **500** includes multiple antennas for substantially simultaneous transmission. Coordinated transmission with multiple antennas (each denoted an "antenna unit") may increase the gain. In order to synchronize the antenna units, it is preferred that each antenna unit is provided with the location and properties of at least one other antenna unit. This may be done manually or using locating devices as known in the art (e.g. GPS or laser locators). Preferably, each antenna unit (and/or associated transmitter) is associated with a communication unit enabling communication and coordination with a central controller and/or between the multiple antenna units. Optionally, each antenna may transmit independently, however when the need arises the antennas may be coordinated into an array (for example when greater range is required for radiating towards a distant target reflector).

Reference is now made to FIG. **5***b*, which is a simplified block diagram of a wireless transmission system for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector, according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention. In the present preferred embodiment transmission profiles are stored in a profile database, and the appropriate transmission profile is selected prior to transmission.

Transmission system **565** includes transmitter **510**, profile database **570** and reflector type selector **580**. Profile database **570** stores a respective transmission profile for multiple types of reflectors, **520**.**1** to **520**.*n*. Each transmission profile is adapted to result in reradiation by a target reflector of the respective type based on its resonance profile, and includes at least one resonant frequency of the respective type of reflector.

Prior to transmission, reflector type selector **580** selects one of the reflector types and provides the respective transmission profile to transmitter **510**, for transmission towards a target reflector. The reflector type is preferably selected based on input from a user control interface of a data interface, or based on an analysis of measured reflections obtained from the target location prior to transmission of the RF signal (see FIGS. **9***a*-**10**).

Transmission system **565** preferably further includes an antenna **530** for transmission of the RF signal towards the target reflector.

The RF transmitter and antenna should together provide the necessary combination of transmitter output power, and antenna gain and directionality to provide the desired amount of energy to the object, as determined by the user, the application, the system type or by simulation results.

RF amplifiers suitable for embodiments of the present invention are commercially available, and include for example the KAW5120 RF amplifier by AR RF/Microwave Instrumentation which provides 2000 Watts CW at 200 MHz-500 MHz. A second available amplifier is the SMCC-3000 amplifier by IFI Inc., which provides 3000 Watts at 200-1000 MHz. Both are mountable in standard 19 inch racks. In an alternative example, a traveling wave tube (TWT) may be used as the amplifier with 70% efficiency, small size and high power. Other amplifiers may be used as well.

Antennas suitable for embodiments of the present invention are known in the art, and include parabolic antennas which exhibit a highly-directional response with reasonably sized reflectors. Reference is now made to FIG. **6**, which shows an exemplary system having a parabolic antenna **610** transmitting an 800 MHz wave at a distance of 44 meters from target reflector **620**. The following shows a calculation of the transmitted power PT required in order to produce a plane wave having an electric field strength of E=100 V/m at a distance of four meters from target reflector **620**. Note that, given a reflector gain of about 10 to 13 dBi (decibel from isotropic radiation pattern), the electric field at the reflector's edges will range between approximately 1000 to 2500 V/m. The gain of parabolic antenna **610** may be approximated as:

$$\text{Gain}_{Parabolic\ Dish} = 0.6\left[\frac{4\pi A}{\lambda^2}\right]_{A=\frac{\pi D^2}{4}} = 6(D/\lambda)^2 \quad (6)$$

Assuming that the antenna gain is 22 dB (equals 158.4), the antenna diameter is given by:

$$D = \lambda\sqrt{\text{Gain}/6} = \frac{3\times10^8}{8\times10^8}\sqrt{158.4/6} = 1.927\text{m} \quad (7)$$

Thus the required parabolic antenna has a radius of 0.96 meters.

The power of the plane wave 40 m. from the transmit antenna is:

$$P_d = \frac{E^2}{120\pi} = \frac{100^2}{120\pi} = 26.5\ W/m^2 \quad (8)$$

The power density given in Eqn. 8 above equals a transmitted power times the gain of the transmitting antenna, and divided by the inverse square of the distance, which may be written as:

$$P_d = P_T\frac{G}{4\pi R^2} \quad (9a)$$

The required transmitter output power may be calculated as:

$$P_T = P_D\frac{4\pi R^2}{G} = \frac{26.5*4\pi*40^2}{158.4} = 3.3\ \text{KW} \quad (9b)$$

The above-described method and system may be utilized in situations in which it is desired to disarm a person holding a weapon. The metallic portions of the weapon are utilized as a reflector having a known or determinable resonance profile, and a corresponding transmission profile is defined. An RF signal with the weapon's transmission profile is transmitted toward the weapon, causing it to reflect.

The reflection from the weapon directs a high level of RF radiation into the person holding the weapon causing immediate and intense pain and/or muscle contraction. Persons more distant from the weapon are affected very little, if affected at all, provided they are distant enough from the target reflector so that the levels of reradiated RF energy they absorb are below a level which causes significant pain or discomfort. (If significant pain or discomfort are caused these might be considered acceptable for a particular situation.) This security system is particularly appropriate for hostage situations, where it is desired to disarm the person holding the weapon without hurting hostages (who are not holding a weapon). Examples of reflective weapons include firearms and knives.

In the preferred embodiment, a wireless transmission apparatus for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflective weapon (named herein a security system) is structured similarly to the transmission system of FIG. **5***a*. The security system includes a weapon transmission profile and a transmitter, and preferably further includes an antenna. The weapon transmission profile is adapted to a resonance profile of a reflective weapon, and includes at least one resonant frequency of the reflective weapon (i.e. passive source). The weapon resonance profile may be determined by simulation, lab tests or any other technique known in the art.

The transmitter transmits RF radiation towards the target weapon in accordance with the weapon transmission profile. The RF radiation reflects off the weapon (which serves as a passive source) into the body (e.g. causing significant neural stimulation and/or heating) of the person holding the weapon (or in proximity to the weapon), creating pain and causing the assailant to drop the weapon within a very short time (almost instantaneously) compared to other known ways of disarming persons holding weapons. The reflected RF radiation may also cause a temporary paralysis.

In a further preferred embodiment, the security system includes a database of weapon transmission profiles for respective weapon types (as in FIG. **5***b*). If the weapon type held by the assailant is known, the user may select a weapon type from the database, transmit RF radiation based on the respective weapon transmission profile, and thus disarm the assailant. The security system may include a power adjuster, for adjustment of the transmission power based on the distance from the assailant, the amount of pain it is desired to cause and other factors.

Reference is now made to FIGS. **7***a*-**7***e* which present simulated results of the operation of a security system, where an assailant is holding an AK-47 rifle.

FIG. **7***a* is a schematic representation of an AK-47 rifle which has a reflective portion of length 650 mm. It was determined by simulation that the AK-47 is reflective at a frequency of about 145-155 MHz (and its harmonics) when in close proximity with a fatty object (e.g. an assailant).

FIG. **7***b* is a schematic figure showing the relative positions of the assailant **700** and the hostage **710**. Assailant **700** is depicted in a crouching position holding AK-47 rifle **720**.

FIG. **7***c* shows simulation results of the power loss density (W/m3) in assailant **700** during the transmission of RF radiation at 145 MHz and arriving at rifle **720** at a power density of 24.5 W/cm2. It is seen that hotspots having a high power loss density (W/m3) (up to 6.7 KW/m3) are present in assailant **700**, whereas there is only a minor effect on hostage **710**. This hotspot will cause immediate and extreme pain in assailant **700**, causing assailant **700** to discard the rifle **720**.

FIGS. **7***d*-**7***f* are schematic drawings showing the hotspot locations relative to rifle **720**. FIG. **7***d* shows a power loss density (W/m^3) in the assailant and hostage during RF transmission in a two-dimension cut plane of a top view. FIG. **7***e* shows the equivalent hot spots in the assailant and hostage during RF transmission. FIG. **7***f* shows a top view of hot spots in the assailant during RF transmission.

In one embodiment the security system is portable, and may be transported to the required location (for example on a truck or other vehicle). Portable power amplifiers and antennas able to provide the required frequencies and power are available (see above).

In an alternate embodiment, the apparatus is handheld, for situations in which a smaller distance from the assailant enables using a lower-power device.

Another preferred embodiment of the present invention is a heating method and system. A reflector (or reflectors) of a known shape and size is positioned within a space (such as a warehouse). RF energy having a suitable transmission profile for reradiation by the positioned reflector, and at a power level which will provide comfortable heating, is radiated towards the space. The reflected radiation heats objects in the prox-

imity of the positioned reflector. It is therefore not necessary to heat the entire space in order to heat the objects within the space.

Reference is now made to FIG. **8**, which is a simplified block diagram of a heating system according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Heating system **800** includes at least one reflector element **810**, transmitter **820** and antenna **860**. The reflector element **810** is shaped and structured to be positionable in proximity to the object to be heated, and to have the desired resonance profile that will reflect at the frequencies transmitted by transmitter **820**. Transmitter **820** transmits RF radiation in accordance with a transmission profile **830** which is determined from the resonance profile of reflector element **810**, so as to create a desired heating pattern. The reflected RF radiation creates a heating effect on objects in proximity to reflector element **810**.

In a further preferred embodiment, heating system **800** further includes controller **840**, which serves to adjust the transmission profile during transmission of the heating RF signal by transmitter **820**. Controller **840** may also serve for other system control purposes. Controller **840** may be adjustable directly by the user via a user interface, via a data interface or by any other method known in the art.

Preferably controller **800** adjusts the transmission profile, and consequently the heating effect, in accordance with measurements obtained from temperature sensor **850**, thus forming a feedback system. Temperature sensor **850** may be positioned in contact with an object being heated.

The above-described embodiments are based on transmission of an RF signal defined by a transmission profile, and which includes at least-one resonant frequency of the target reflector. It is therefore necessary to have some knowledge of the resonance profile the target reflects. The following embodiments enable the determination of the resonance profile of a reflector present at a scene. The embodiments may be utilized when the resonance profile is not known a-priori or during transmission, to determine the effectiveness of the transmission and to detect changes.

Reference is now made to FIG. **9***a*, which is a simplified flowchart of a method of determining a resonant profile of a reflector in a target location, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. These steps may be performed prior to and/or during the method of FIG. **4***a*.

In step **910** radiation reradiated (or scattered) from a target location is measured over a plurality of frequencies. The measurement may be done using two measurement antennas. The coupling between the two measurement antennas is reduced at frequencies reradiated by reflector(s) in the target location. The measurement is preferably performed by transmitting multiple RF frequencies towards the target location, typically at low power, and measuring the reflected radiation. In a first exemplary embodiment the transmission is a sweep waveform transmission over a specified RF frequency band or bands. In a second exemplary embodiment the transmission is a pulse transmission which generates RF radiation over a specified RF frequency band.

Measurements used for the analysis may also be performed from additional locations. For example, the input reflection coefficient S**11** and/or the transfer coefficients S**21** may both be measured during the transmission.

In step **920** the measurements are analyzed to determine at least one resonant frequency of a target reflector located within the target location. Resonance frequencies of passive sources in the target space are more strongly coupled, and will therefore have a lower reflected power. The analysis takes into account the relative locations at which the measurements are made relative to the transmitter, and the close proximity to an absorbing object.

The method preferably further includes step **930** of identifying a reflector or reflectors located in the target location. For example, matching harmonics of a given frequency may be converted into an approximate length, and thus can serve to separate between different objects.

In an additional preferred embodiment, the method of FIG. **9***a* is incorporated into a method which defines a transmission profile based on the measured resonance profile of the target reflector.

Reference is now made to FIG. **9***b*, which is a simplified flowchart of a method adapting an RF transmission to a reflector located within a target location, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

Steps **910** and **920** are performed as above, to determine at least one resonant frequency of a target reflector located at the target location. In step **930** a transmission profile is defined based on the results of the analysis, where the transmission profile includes at least one of the resonant frequencies determined by the analysis. In step **940**, RF radiation is transmitted towards the target location in accordance with the defined transmission profile.

FIG. **10** shows simulation results of the values of the S**21** coefficient measured between two ports, both with a reflector present **1010** and without a reflector present **1020**. The coefficients are shown over a frequency range of 0.4 GHz to 0.847 GHz. It is seen that there is a relatively uniform level of coupling between the ports when the reflector is not present **1020**. With the reflector present **1010** there is relatively weak coupling at 0.58 GHz, indicating that in the presence of the reflector less energy arrives at the coupled port. The coupled frequencies may be used to estimate the dimensions of the object between the ports, and, further, to identify the type of object. A similar identification process may be based on the S**11** reflection coefficient.

It is noted that the resonances of a reflector change according to the proximity of the passive source to the object. If the properties of the target reflector are known, it is possible to determine whether there is an absorbing object in proximity to the target reflector by transmitting RF radiation with coupled antennas and identifying resonances. The identified resonances may then be compared to the known resonant properties of the reflector. The deviation of the measurements from the expected results provides information about absorbing objects near the reflector. In the security embodiment, for example, knowing the weapons available to the assailant, it may be possible to determine whether the weapon is near the assailant (e.g. the assailant is holding the weapon) or far from the assailant.

Reference is now made to FIG. **11**, which is a simplified flowchart of a method for determining the proximity of an object to a reflector, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. In step **950** RF radiation is transmitted towards the reflector from coupled antennas. In step **960**, the reflected RF radiation is measured. In step **970**, the proximity of an object to the reflector is determined by an analysis of the measurements. In a further embodiment, the transmission profile is selected, based on the determined proximity (and other factors). For example, a higher transmission power may be selected when the object is more distant from the reflector (e.g. when the dielectric constant that influences the resonance is closer to the dielectric of air, ϵ=1) than when it is close to the reflector (e.g. when the dielectric constant that influences the resonance is closer to the dielectric of fat, ϵ=5).

It is expected that during the life of this patent many relevant transmitters, transmission techniques and parameters, antennas, reflectors and reflectivity analysis methodologies will be developed and the scope of the corresponding terms is intended to include all such new technologies a priori.

It is appreciated that certain features of the invention, which are, for clarity, described in the context of separate embodiments, may also be provided in combination in a single embodiment. Conversely, various features of the invention, which are, for brevity, described in the context of a single embodiment, may also be provided separately or in any suitable subcombination.

Although the invention has been described in conjunction with specific embodiments thereof, it is evident that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims. All publications, patents and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated in their entirety by reference into the specification, to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated herein by reference. In addition, citation or identification of any reference in this application shall not be construed as an admission that such reference is available as prior art to the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for transmitting radio frequency (RF) radiation, comprising:

selecting a target reflector;

determining a resonance profile of said target reflector, said resonance profile including at least one resonant frequency of said target reflector;

transmitting RF radiation from a plurality of coupled antennas;

measuring absorption, of said transmitted RF radiation, by an object located in proximity to said target reflector;

determining a size of said object from said measurements; and

selecting a transmission profile matching said resonance profile in accordance with said determined size, said transmission profile comprising said at least one resonant frequency; and

transmitting RF radiation in accordance with said transmission profile towards said target reflector.

2. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said selecting a transmission profile comprises specifying a transmission power for said transmitting.

3. A method according to claim **2**, wherein said specifying a transmission power comprises setting said transmission power to one of:

a transmission power which provides a specified level of power to said target reflector;

a transmission power which provides a specified level of radiation to said object via reradiation from said target reflector;

a transmission power which maintains a level of radiation provided to a second object below a specified limit;

a transmission power which discomforts an animal in proximity to said reflector; and

a transmission power which heats said object.

4. A method according to claim **2**, wherein said specifying a transmission power comprises setting said transmission power to one of:

a uniform transmission power for all frequencies included in said transmission profile; and

a respective transmission power for a plurality of transmitted frequencies.

5. A method according to claim **2**, wherein said specifying a transmission power comprises setting said transmission power to a transmission power which causes pain to a human in proximity to said reflector.

6. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said transmission profile is defined over a portion of the RF frequency band.

7. A method according to claim **6**, wherein said portion of the RF frequency band comprises at least 20 MHz to 10 GHz.

8. A method according to claim **6**, wherein said portion of the RF frequency band comprises at least 20 MHz to 2 GHz.

9. A method according to claim **6**, wherein said portion of the RF frequency band comprises frequencies greater than 3 GHz.

10. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said resonant frequency comprises a resonance peak frequency.

11. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said resonant frequency comprises a frequency within a specified frequency band surrounding a resonance peak frequency.

12. A method according to claim **11**, wherein said specified frequency band comprises a band of frequencies with a specified deviation from the resonance peak frequency, and wherein said specified deviation comprises one of:

+/−25% from the resonance peak frequency; and

+/−30% from the resonance peak frequency.

13. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said resonant frequency comprises at least one of:

a frequency having a transmission coefficient below a background transmission coefficient by at least a specified value; and

a frequency within a specified frequency band.

14. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said transmission profile comprises a transmission type, and wherein said transmission type comprises one of: continuous wave (CW) transmission, pulsed transmission, sweep transmission and multiple frequency transmission.

15. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said transmission profile comprises a transmission direction.

16. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said transmission profile comprises a polarization.

17. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said determining a resonance profile comprises determining said at least one resonant frequency in accordance with at least one of: a shape of said target reflector, a composition of said target reflector, a surrounding of said target reflector and absorption properties of a body in proximity to said target reflector.

18. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said determining a resonance profile comprises obtaining resonance properties of a specified reflector from a database.

19. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said determining a resonance profile comprises one of:

receiving a user input describing said resonance profile; and

receiving a data communication describing said resonance profile.

20. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said determining a resonance profile comprises selecting a common resonant frequency for a plurality of target reflectors, so as to enable reradiation of RF radiation at said common resonant frequency onto said object via a series of said plurality of target reflectors.

21. A method according to claim **1**, wherein said transmitting is by a plurality of antennas, and further comprising synchronizing said plurality of antennas to form an antenna array.

22. A method according to claim 1, further comprising measuring radiation reradiated from a target location over a plurality of frequencies, said measuring being performed from a first location.

23. A method according to claim 22, further comprising analyzing said measurements from said first location to determine at least one resonant frequency of said target reflector, wherein said target reflector is located within said target location.

24. A method according to claim 22, further comprising:

analyzing said measurements to identify reflectors located in said target location; and

selecting one of said identified reflectors as said target reflector.

25. A method according to claim 1, further comprising positioning a transmitter for performing said transmitting in accordance with at least one of a location of said target reflector and a location of said object.

26. A wireless transmission apparatus for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflective weapon, comprising:

a memory having stored therein a weapon transmission profile, adapted to a resonance profile of a reflective weapon, said weapon transmission profile comprising at least one resonant frequency of said reflective weapon;

a database comprising respective resonance profiles of a plurality of weapon types; and

a transmitter, configured to transmit RF radiation toward a target weapon in accordance with said weapon transmission profile, so as to reradiate said RF radiation from said target weapon onto a proximate object.

27. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein said transmitter is configured to transmit over a frequency band of at least 20 MHz to 2 GHz.

28. The apparatus of claim 26, further comprising a power adjuster configured for adjusting a power of said transmission.

29. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein said weapon transmission profile further comprises at least one of: a transmission power, a transmission bandwidth, a transmission direction and a transmission type.

30. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein said apparatus is portable.

31. The apparatus of claim 26, wherein said apparatus is handheld.

32. The apparatus of claim 26, further comprising a shield configured for blocking said reradiated RF radiation.

33. A wireless transmission system for concentrating RF radiation on an object located in proximity to a reflector, comprising:

a profile database comprising a plurality of transmission profiles, each of said transmission profiles being adapted to a resonance profile of a respective reflector type, wherein each of said transmission profiles comprises at least one resonant frequency of said respective reflector type;

a reflector type selector associated with said profile database, configured for selecting one of said reflector types; and

a transmitter associated with said reflector type selector, configured to transmit RF radiation toward a target reflector in accordance with said respective transmission profile of said selected reflector type, so as to reradiate said RF radiation from said target reflector onto a proximate object.

34. The apparatus of claim 33, further comprising:

a reflection measurer, configured for measuring radiation reflected from said target reflector during an RF transmission over a plurality of frequencies;

an analyzer, associated with said reflection measurer, configured for analyzing said measurements to determine at least one resonant frequency of said target reflector; and

a transmission profile generator configured for generating a transmission profile of said target reflector in accordance with said analysis.

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